

The Hongkong Telegraph.

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

(ESTABLISHED 1851.)

NEW SERIES No. 5588

號六初月九年三十三緒光

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1907.

大拜禮 號二十月十英港香

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by

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BIRTHS.

On September 24, 1907, at Siao Kan, Hupoh, to the Rev. Wilson H. and Mrs. Geller (L.M.S.) a son (Eric Wilson).

On September 10, 1907, at Shanghai, the wife of G. GRAYRIDGE of a daughter.

On October 2, 1907, to Mr. and Mrs. W. W. LOCKWOOD, Shanghai, a son.

On October 2, 1907, at Chinkiang, the wife of CHAS. A. HOWARD of a son.

On October 3, 1907, to Mr. and Mrs. HERBERT R. EVERALL, Shanghai, a daughter.

On Oct. 10, the wife of FRANK BROWNE, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On September 30, 1907, at Shanghai, FRANK DRAPER MULVEY to ETHEL MAY BLANCH.

On September 30, 1907, at Shanghai, HEDLEY G. WHITE, eldest son of Captain White, Clyde, Scotland, to ANNE, only daughter of the late John Peacock, Esq., of Baildon, Yorks, England.

The Hongkong Telegraph

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.
ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1907.

OFFICIAL VIEWS ON THE ESTIMATES.

(5th October.)

Seldom does the ordinary high Government official exhibit so many facets of sparkling brilliancy as when he feels impelled to enlighten the understanding of those whom the taxpayers have deemed worthy to act as their representatives at the Legislative Council. There is a wit and a jocosity about his remarks which enliven the proceedings and form a quiet antithesis to the solemn and serious arguments advanced by the elected members. Yesterday we dealt with the speeches delivered by Mr. Hewett, the appointed spokesman of the unofficial section, and Mr. Osborne, in the debate on the Estimates at the Legislative Council. While we were unable to accept the point of view adopted by the speakers in all cases it was impossible to ignore the increasing attention which is being given by the unpaid element to the interests of the community, and their manifest desire to assist the Government in arriving at a solution of the financial problems which have to be faced now by the Colony. It is not necessary, perhaps, to

dwell at any great length on the replies which were given by the officials whose departments were principally under review, although it is impossible to overlook the column of badinage and persiflage with which the Colonial Secretary sought to demolish the breastworks of his opponents. As might have been expected, Mr. May seized upon the metaphor employed by Mr. Hewett, of the "stand and deliver" attitude of the Imperial Government over the military contribution. Here was a subject which had been soundly flogged in the past, and as nobody was particularly interested in it the obvious policy of the Colonial Secretary was to treat it as a burning question of the hour. Who can picture the righteous indignation which induced him to champion a past and gone Secretary of State? There is a nobility of expression about the theme which could only have been imported into the discussion by one who felt that the philanthropy of an "august patron" had been derided even rejected with contempt, by a carping and hypocritical generation. No wonder that the highway robbery allusion in reference to the military contribution grated on the nerves of the Colonial Secretary, "having regard to the fact that the particular Secretary of State who had to do with the question of fixing the military contribution was the Secretary of State under whose régime he entered the service." Loyalty is a commendable virtue which is becoming a rarity in these selfish days. But when Mr. May's explanation of how the military contribution came to be fixed, how it was imposed, and how the members of Council were hoodwinked and handed a morsel of potage in return for their birthright, when that explanation is read and considered, we find it exceedingly difficult to discover that magnanimity on the part of the Imperial Government which seems to appeal so forcibly to the mind of the Colonial Secretary. It is not the characteristic of an anxious mother to wheedle her youngest born into pawning its prospects before it has had an opportunity of estimating the value of those prospects. No doubt the taxpayers, being no longer disturbed over the question whether Mr. May pays his share of the military contribution or not, will follow his advice and hand over their proportion of the tax cheerfully, for it is quite certain that whether they make a holiday of the occasion or not, whether they go skipping and dancing and shouting for sheer joy on their cheerful way to fling their money into the Colonial Treasury, they will have to pay it willy-nilly in the long run. So it is the wisest policy to look as happy over it as possible, even although the children at home may have to go without the veriest rudiments of an elementary education. It will probably be generally admitted that Mr. Hewett made an unfortunate *lapsus* in his private interests were not allowed to clash with his duties as the representative of the Chamber of Commerce, when he opposed the proposed purchase of an additional firefloat, but the Colonial Secretary's suggestion that Mr. Hewett was possibly "so tired of some of the vessels which his principals send out to deal with the China trade that he would view with a certain equanimity a holocaust of one or more of them in the harbour of Hongkong" was far from being in the best of taste. True, Mr. Hewett is the local superintendent of the P. & O. Company in Hongkong, but it was as needless as it was uncalled for to drag that Company's affairs into the discussion and to offer an insinuation which unquestionably overstepped the boundary of fair debate. We are entirely in accord with the Colonial Secretary in his remarks about the policy of the Government in so far as the raising of additional revenue is concerned. At the present time the Government cannot be too wary in its financial dealings, and although we should have felt vastly more comfortable had the Director of Public Works seen his way clear to complete the Tylam waterworks scheme next year, it is sound policy to abide in the harbour of solvency until the typhoon signal of financial peril has been cleared away. There is nothing Micawber-like in the adoption of such a policy; it is mere common-sense precaution against a possible crisis in the Colony's financial affairs. If within a year the situation remains unchanged, which is very unlikely, seeing that the British section of the Kowloon railway should be well on the way towards completion, and the trade depression of the moment forgotten in the new cycle of increasing prosperity, then it would be the duty of the Government to consider ways and means whereby public works should be adequately provided for, but precipitate action at the present time is certainly not desirable. His Excellency the Governor's speech was eminently business-like, and he made a clever point which, we would submit, however, was scarcely justified. On the question of taxation Mr. Osborne held that the community should be taxed for the benefit of the industrial development of the Colony, and went on to argue that the typhoon shelter, which is a matter that concerns the shipping community, wholly and entirely, should be provided for by means of a special tax. The Governor, and of course no one will blame him for taking advantage of the opening offered, remarked in referring to this subject: "The hon. member at the end of the table frankly supported some form of increased taxation if any work of great magnitude or great urgency were called for, if our revenue, I presume he would also say, fell below the margin. Gentlemen, I welcome that communication from the unofficial members." His Excellency, it will be seen, credited the entire body of unofficial members with Mr. Osborne's private opinion, but we (say that

should the test be applied there may be marked divergences in the views expressed. We need not enter into the subject at greater length now, but we maintain that special taxes for the benefit of a special section of the community should only be levied on those who may reasonably be expected to derive special advantages as the result of the special conditions brought about by the tax in question. We could offer proof to show that that policy has been followed in the past, but the question is one of academic interest in the meantime and therefore may be left alone. We do not envy the Governor in his self-imposed duty of determining the methods by which additional revenue may be obtained as the result of fresh taxation, the incidence of which will not fall with undue harshness on people who are already living from hand to mouth. The question has, of course, to be faced and the sooner the better. As for the Director of Public Works' statement, we have already quoted his opinions as given in reply to the criticisms of Mr. Hewett and Mr. Osborne. There is only one remark which we might quote as evidence of the same views held by Mr. Chatham. Referring to the alleged loss being sustained by the Government as the result of the delay in selling the land and buildings of the effete Post Office and Supreme Court, Mr. Chatham said: "I can only say in reply that if land was available for sale at the present moment my advice to the Government would be not to sell it, as the time is not opportune." The fact is beyond question, but it is not every public official or landowner who would willingly admit it.

AGAINST SEDITION, TUMULT, AND DISORDER.

(7th October.)

It may be assumed, for all practical purposes, that the Seditious Publications Ordinance, having passed through Committee, will become law at the next meeting of the Legislative Council, for it is unusual to oppose even a controversial Bill on the third reading. According to the Attorney-General, who carefully repudiated the idea that he had been responsible for the phraseology of the proposed Ordinance, there was no intention that criticism of the Chinese Government should be stifled; but neither he nor the Colonial Secretary offered any adequate reason why the Bill should have been introduced at all. In the first place, it was brought before the Council without the semblance of a preamble to enlighten the members as to the necessity and purpose of the Bill, and we have only to guess, for the present, at the terms which were agreed upon as sufficient to explain the character of the measure by the Attorney-General and Dr. Ho Kai. We need hardly revert to our previous contention that every Bill should be provided with the "objects and reasons" for its introduction, beyond submitting that here is a clear case in favour of our argument that the elimination of those particulars is strongly to be deprecated. Even after the statements of the Attorney-General and the Colonial Secretary, and the announcement of the fact that it is based on an Order in Council which was specially framed on the suggestion of the Japanese authorities with the object of dealing with those concerned in the publication of seditious matter in Korea—an Order which we had occasion to traverse on its promulgation—it is far from clear that the conditions in Hongkong required the immediate passing of the Bill at this particular time. Certainly it was not a Bill to be rushed through the Council at the tail end of a lengthy meeting, which had been devoted to the consideration of a great and complex series of local financial questions. The Colonial Secretary professed himself shocked at the nature of the cartoons and caricatures which adorn or disgrace, as the case may be, some of the Chinese sheets published in Hongkong, but as the native of a country which revels in cartoons and does not hesitate to stigmatise political opponents as Judas Iscariots, it is doubtful whether the Colonial Secretary was wholly distinguished in his reference to the pictorial attempts of Chinese humorists. Accepting for a moment, his honest disapproval of the Chinese cartoons, was it necessary to frame a Seditious Publications Ordinance to deal with the originators? If we would believe all that was said in support of the Bill it is primarily directed against Chinese publishers, but unless we are very much mistaken the Government of Hongkong already possess ample powers to deal with disaffected Chinese printers. When Mr. W. H. Taft, the United States Secretary of War, was in Hongkong in the early part of last year, accompanied by Miss Roosevelt, and a number of Senators and Congressmen, several of the Editors of the native papers published in the Colony availed themselves of the opportunity to caricature the American visitors. We need not enter into details beyond stating that the cartoons were exceedingly offensive to the eye of the foreigner who understands things Chinese. There was no Seditious Publications Ordinance in force then, but the Government were not at a loss as to what should be done. The offending parties were called before the Registrar-General, who, after hearing their explanation, submitted a recommendation to the Governor. Within twenty-four hours the authors of the mischievous cartoons had been deported bag and baggage from Hongkong with the injunction never to show their disreputable faces in the Colony again. The procedure was in every respect regular and in order; there was no straining of the terms of the Ordinance to meet the emergency; nothing was done that could not

be justified by chapter and verse in the law. That being so, and the instance we have cited is by no means singular or unique, where was the urgent need for the Seditious Publications Ordinance, unless there was a desire to throttle the European Press of the Colony? When Mr. Osborne searched inquired whether the law would apply to newspapers printed in other than the Chinese language, the Attorney-General severely replied that of course it was "quite impracticable to draw any distinction between language" and Dr. Ho Kai rushed into the discussion with the suggestion that Mr. Osborne was advocating "class legislation, as if he himself had not been a party to one of the most reprehensible acts of class legislation ever perpetrated in Hongkong. Is it not the fact that Dr. Ho Kai supported and by his vote facilitated the passing of an Ordinance which is nothing more or less than a blot on the statute book—we refer to the Peak Reservation Ordinance by which he himself and his own compatriots, whom he is supposed to represent at the Council, are placed under disabilities incompatible with the constitutional rights of British subjects. The Attorney-General, asked how actions brought under the Ordinance would be dealt with, said they would be tried by jury, because, forsooth, a police magistrate has no summary powers. We trust that such actions will be tried not by a common jury, but by a special jury qualified to discriminate between legitimate criticism and what is known as sedition. It is perfectly certain that the first prosecution under the Seditious Publications Ordinance, unless it is of a particularly flagrant and indefensible character, will receive an amount of attention sufficient to make the reputation of half the lawyers in Hongkong, and should Dr. Ho Kai appear as Counsel we can guarantee that it will reach the proportions of a *cause célèbre*. We will grant this that if anybody should understand the Ordinance in its full extent, it is Dr. Ho Kai, who, as the Attorney-General acknowledged, had assisted in the preparation of the innocuous preamble. No doubt the Attorney-General's official chamber is an admirable place for the discussion of public questions and the licking into shape of troublesome Bills, but we hope the other unofficial members of the Legislative Council will restrain themselves until such Bills come in the regular course before the public meeting, and then give expression to those views which may to them seem proper. We do not want any Star Chamber or secret convulsive arrangements in Hongkong, for the simple reason that we have not been accustomed to such proceedings in the past and we are becoming too old a Colony to endure them now. At the same Council meeting another Bill was submitted—and finally passed—which also made provision against tumult and disorders. The stranger mind we fancy that the Hongkong Government had "tumult and disorder" on the brain; it is unquestionable that they have been reading the Liberator to some purpose.

A HAPPY MISFORTUNE.

(8th October.)

Now that all the arguments for and against the proposed acquisition by the Government of an additional firefloat to protect the shipping in the harbour of Hongkong have been submitted, and those who offered this strongest opposition to the proposal have been reconciled in a measure to the passing of the vote of \$50,000 set apart for the purchase of the floating engine, Providence seems to have decided to interfere in the matter and prove beyond the shadow of a doubt that an extra firefloat is not merely an essential, if the Colony's marine interests are to be adequately safeguarded, but an urgent and crying necessity which can no longer be deferred. It was suggested, or at least it was hinted, in the course of the debate at the Legislative Council on this particular item in the Estimates, that harbour fires were of comparatively rare occurrence in Hongkong, and that, therefore, a single firefloat was ample protection for the mercantile marine service. It only required the Colonial Secretary's statement that, while that discussion was in progress, the solitary firefloat in the Colony was laid up undergoing repairs to prove the absurdity of the suggestion. But even then it was evident that the opponents of the Government's view were in the position of those who have been convinced against their will. In these circumstances, the conflagration which occurred in the harbour yesterday afternoon, as the result of which a Chinese junk, heavily laden with cases of petroleum, was entirely consumed by fire, which blazed for the space of nearly eight hours—came as a providential and emphatic warning to those who would seek to restrict the capacity of the harbour authorities to deal with an ever-present danger. It has to be remembered that in Hongkong a vast proportion of the traffic has necessarily to be entrusted to native boatmen, in whom not the slightest reliance can be placed should any untoward contingency arise. Their habit of playing with fire and neglecting the simplest precautions to prevent an outbreak on board their own vessels, which they have purchased with the sweat of their brows, is common knowledge; while their incompetence to meet an emergency has frequently led to the direst results. Take yesterday's case, for example, and the same thing may occur again and will, in all probability, if similar conditions arise. Once it is realised that the petroleum was on fire, the firefloats began to jettison their cargo of blazing oil into the harbour, heedless whether the flaming fires were swept, careless of the consequences, and absolutely indifferent

to the jeopardous position in which other vessels might be placed. As our representative vividly described the scene: "a trail of living fire" lay on the surface of the water. As it happened the outbreak began while the junk was within the area reserved for vessels carrying cargoes which come under the terms of the Dangerous Goods Ordinance, and there were few steamers at the anchorage and fewer native craft in the vicinity when the alarm was raised. But that was one of those fortunate things that cannot be reckoned upon, just as the state of the weather and the course of the current were against the spreading of the disaster which had overtaken the cargo-boat. Hongkong is a great and growing depot for the storing of petroleum both in bulk and in cases; the two leading oil syndicates in the world, the Standard Oil Company of America, and the amalgamated "Shell" Line and Dutch Petroleum Company have immense storage tanks and godowns at each end of the harbour and although every known precaution may be adopted against fire an accident which may have deplorable results is not inconceivable. And should that misfortune happily be averted, there are the junks and lighters laden with oil careening round the harbour in charge of crews whose sense of responsibility has never developed beyond the state of their own appetite. It is not our purpose or inclination to suggest horrors for the mere satisfaction of making the nervous start, but if these things are possible, and none will deny that they are, it is obviously the bounden duty of the Government to make provision against such calamitous events, in order that the range of havoc and destruction may be narrowed to the smallest circle. It has been said that an additional firefloat is unnecessary because there are half-a-dozen waterboats, belonging to a private company in the Colony, which are always at the service of the authorities in the event of fires. Much good they would have done yesterday had the harbour officials been compelled to rely on the waterboats. According to our representative's account, two launches from the Harbour Department were the first to arrive on the scene; then came two police pinnaces; the police launch followed, and shortly afterwards the firefloat steamed alongside the burning junk and poured tons of water into the blazing hold. When all danger to the shipping at West Point had been removed, when the harbour and police launches had cleared the fairway of the flaming tins of oil which had been thrown overboard, and when the junk had been towed clear of the general traffic of the harbour, a waterboat leisurely appeared to render assistance if it were required, but the danger was past and the services of the waterboat were not necessary. That is not to say that the fleet of waterboats is to be despised as an auxiliary to the fire brigade, but it cannot be maintained that it is capable of doing the work of a couple of firefloats. The waterboats are not built for the purpose of fire-fighting; they were never intended to cope with such an outbreak as that which occurred yesterday; but they might be useful in protecting threatened vessels from the holocaust while the firefloats were engaged at the centre of the trouble. How the opposition to the purchase of an additional firefloat could be sustained in face of what was witnessed in the harbour yesterday we cannot attempt to imagine. We may, as His Excellency the Governor has suggested, look to our industrial enterprises for our future prosperity, but we cannot on any account neglect or starve our shipping interests, which have been the means, practically the sole means, of advancing the port of Hongkong to the position it holds to-day. If the protective appliances at the command of the harbour authorities are inefficient or inadequate one definite result may be expected in the enhanced premiums demanded by the marine fire insurance companies. For their own sake, and knowing the exact state of affairs, the shipping companies will deem it the soundest policy in the long run to submit to the increased rates charged by the insurance companies as the natural result of the increased risks which have to be underwritten. Then who will ultimately pay that enhanced insurance premium? Not the shipowners, not the merchants who will be mulcted in higher cargo rates, not the middlemen who invariably keep a sharp look-out for No. 1, but the consumers, the individual who is probably least able to carry the added burden which has been placed on his shoulders. The cost of a new firefloat is placed at \$50,000; has any reader, who is gifted with the mathematical bent, any idea what an advance of one-eighth or a quarter per cent. in the fire insurance premium would mean to the people of Hongkong, the port which as some are never tired of declaring is the premier tonnage port in the world? Fortunately, the working out of that problem would be a waste of time, for the acquisition of an additional firefloat is assured, and the event of yesterday has proved the wisdom of the Government's proposal.

THE STOCKS.

(9th October.)

Some few years ago, when an epidemic of crime seemed to prevail in Hongkong, the Government, obtained the advice of the Chinese as to the best method of dealing with their recalcitrant compatriots. The suggestion was offered, and the Government acted thereon, that Magistrates should judiciously exercise the powers conferred upon them by law to sentence, certain convicted prisoners to undergo exposure in the stocks. The real object of this punishment was, of course, not that the prisoner should be tortured by being

leg-bound for an indefinite period, but that he should "lose face" in the eyes of his compatriots. That was an even more terrible punishment than "if the prisoner had been sentenced to a lengthy period of imprisonment, for any kudos which he might have gained, as the result of his clever roguery was forgotten in the hilarity created by the appearance of the erstwhile bold offender as the ridiculous imitation of a trussed fowl. Undoubtedly, the introduction of the stocks served at the outset as a decided deterrent to the commission of those petty crimes, which, although of no great moment in themselves, led to wilder ventures and more deliberate infractions of the law. The imposition of the stocks on convicted offenders was, as stated, entirely at the discretion of the presiding Magistrate. Unfortunately the Magistrates, after a time seem to have exercised little or no discretion in the matter whatever, but sentenced all and sundry to so many weeks' imprisonment and six hours' stocks. As a matter of fact, the habitual criminal recognised that the disgrace of exposure to the public gaze had lost much of its stigma; for the simple reason that the Magistrates in their craze to employ an antediluvian form of punishment were utterly regardless of the seriousness of the offence committed, the circumstances which had led to its commission, or the status of the offender. The consideration of how the prisoner's health would be affected by exposure in the stocks for six hours on end never entered into the question at all. After a time, as the result of representations from the higher authorities, there was a marked reduction in the number of cases sentenced to condemnation by public obloquy, but even now the Magistrates seem unable to determine the exact quality of crime that should entitle the offender to exposure in the stocks. This fact should be emphasised that the stocks were not introduced with the object of submitting law-breakers to torture; the sole idea was that the spirit of bravado might be quenched by the rain of ridicule, and that those of criminal tendencies might have their ultimate fate brought home to them. Yet the Magistrates, absolutely ignoring the condition of a prisoner's health, and regardless of the extreme pain and danger resulting from prolonged incarceration in the stocks—the prisoner being kept in an immovable position for hours and subjected to the rough and, it is to be feared, occasionally brutal handling of an imported Sikh policeman—continued to impose the six hours' stocks in case after case, irrespective of the fact that in many instances the punishment was far in excess of the crime, and implanted in the unfortunate prisoners the seeds of disease which could never be eradicated. Time and again we have protested against the exposure of miserably clad, cowed, or six consecutive hours in the middle of winter. None who have seen the poor emaciated wretches, wearing nothing but a pair of cotton drawers, and squatting on the flagstones, shivering with cold on a bleak day in January, could restrain his sympathy for their fate. If that was not torture, it would be difficult to define the term. But apart from that, the wholesale infliction of the stocks was repugnant to Chinese feeling; it offended the susceptibilities of the best of the race in Hongkong; it was a source of constant irritation, and little wonder. The stocks, when all is said and done, is a barbarism in a British Colony—a relic of medieval punishment and therefore an egregious anachronism in the twentieth century. Besides cruelly undermining the constitution of the sturdy, they render the first offender against the law callous and apured, and convert into habitual criminals those who have made it may be, a momentary lapse. That the efficacy of the stocks as a deterrent to crime has not been proved seems evident from the fact that the Government have just introduced into the Legislative Council a Bill amending the Ordinance which confers on Magistrates the power of sentencing prisoners to the stocks. The Bill consists of a single clause but those who can make head or tail of it are gifted with an abnormal perception. Under this Bill—for which no "objects and reasons" are given—it is laid down that prisoners shall not be sentenced to the stocks when the offence is punishable by a fine, and even when the law permits of the prisoner shall not be sentenced for a longer period in the stocks than four hours. How this will work out in practice it is impossible to conceive. The power of sentencing any and every case to the stocks is withdrawn from the Magistrates, but now, so far as we can see, they will probably find themselves violating the law if they sentence to the stocks any prisoner except those convicted under an extremely limited class of offences. What is wanted, and what this Bill does not contain, is a definite list of the offences the penalty for which will include exposure in the stocks. It should be laid down how long a prisoner may be fettered in public one time, how long he should be compelled to sit motionless and cramped on the ground. As the Bill stands, the intention would appear to be to abrogate the power of sending thieves, street swatches, tricksters of every description, swindlers, shoplifters and all that kind of the stocks. If that be so, well and good, but what are the Magistrates to understand from the terms of this Bill, introduced without a word of explanation and unaccompanied even by the formal "objects and reasons" to which we had become familiar. We submit that this class of offences we have enumerated, and others such as housebreaking and a host of other crimes and misdemeanours which will occur to the reader, are the very offences that should carry the penalty of the stocks—that is, if the stocks

MAKING HIMSELF STRONG—SIN WANG-PAN

THE GYMNASIA

LAST MEETING OF THE SEASON.

Patrons: His Excellency Sir Frederick Lugard, C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.; His Excellency, Vice-Admiral Sir Arthur W. Moore, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., M.B.; His Excellency Maj.-Genl. R. G. Broadwood, C.B.; Commodore R. H. S. Stokell, R.N.

Stewards of the Hongkong Jockey Club (officio): The Hon. Mr. F. H. C. Major, Major Parker, Messrs. G. H. R. H. P. White, G. K. Hall, Brutton, D. McDonald, and Captain Thompson.

Judge: Mr. C. H. Ross.

Landscaper: Major Parker.

Starter: Mr. H. P. White.

Timekeeper: Mr. J. Paterson.

Book-keeper and Treasurer: Mr. R. F. C. Master.

Splendid weather conditions favoured the last Gymkhana of the season at Happy Valley last Saturday. When the first race commenced at 12.5 p.m. the gathering that had assembled within the enclosure was a large one, numerous ladies being present. The Band of the 3rd Middlesex Regiment provided excellent music much to the delight of the spectators. Sir Frederick Lugard, accompanied by Capt. Ogle, A.D.C., and Mr. A. J. Brackenbury, private secretary, arrived on the grounds after the Ladies' Nomination Race. As usual the viceregal party was welcomed with a bar of the National Anthem played by the Regimental Band. Their Excellencies followed the races with much interest and remained till the conclusion of the afternoon's proceedings.

Results of the races are appended:—

1.—3.00 p.m.—GYMKHANA CLUB CHALLENGE CUP.—Distance one mile. For all China ponies. Catch weights at 10.11.6 lb. Winners of an open race or open griffin race 5 lb. extra. Non-winning subscription griffin allowed 5 lb. Jockeys who have not won more than two official races in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lb. To be won by the pony scoring most marks in the races for the cup, counting 4 points for a first; 2 for a second; and 1 for a third. The benefit of marks already scored to pass with the pony on a sale. Any winner of the race to carry 5 lb. extra for each win in subsequent starts for the cup, but in the event of a pony carrying the penalty not winning, 2 lb. to be deducted next time he starts. Penalties accumulative up to 15 lb. Entrance fee of \$5 to go in the purchase of a memento to the winner of each race, and \$25 to second pony out of the Club funds. At the conclusion of the season a cup will be presented by Commodore R. H. S. Stokell, R.N., to the owner of the pony obtaining the second highest number of marks.

Mr. Godfrey Master's Blue Nile, 152 lb. (Owner) 1
Mr. Godfrey Master's Atrial, 146 lb. (R. F. C. Master) 2
Mr. Dryadust's Coxcomb, 159 lb. (Dupree) 3
Pari-mutuel: \$7.40. Time: 2.10.25.
At the conclusion of the race Dupree (on Coxcomb) lodged a protest against Blue Nile (G. C. Master). The protest alleged that Blue Nile fouled Coxcomb at the beginning of the race near the three-quarter mile post. The Gymkhana Committee assembled to consider the protest, which was over-ruled. By this decision the Gymkhana Club Cup was won outright by Blue Nile.

2.—3.30 p.m.—ONCE ROUND FLAT RACE.—For China ponies which have run and not won at gymkhana meetings this season. Weight for inches as per scale. Subscription griffin 1906-07 allowed, 7 lb. Jockeys who have not won more than two official races in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lb. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize: A cup presented, and prize: \$15. (Entrance fees to go to winner.)

Mr. E. Kadoorie's Manchurian Chief, 152 lb. (W. G. Clarke) 1
Mr. Medico's Nigel, 142 lb. (Dupree) 2
Mr. W. Bladde's Zepher, 155 lb. (Gegg) 3
Mr. Brutton's Septima, 152 lb. (Brutton) 4
Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin's No Wanchee, 145 lb. (R. F. C. Master) 5
Mr. A. Morley's Southdown, 149 lb. (Morley) 6
Mr. Robert's Velocity, 152 lb. (Roberts) 7
Time: 1.58.11.
Pari-mutuel: \$19.50.
Sweeps: 1st \$30.25; 2nd \$10.50; 3rd \$5.75.

3.—3.40 p.m.—LADIES' NOMINATION RACE.—Gentlemen to start dismounted at a given point. On the word "go" mount and ride over a paper "water" jump to their nomination-trix who will in the meantime have been given hats to trim. Gentlemen will dismount shortly before reaching their nomination-trix. When hats are trimmed ladies will assist gentlemen to put them on. Gentlemen will then mount and ride home over a course which will be indicated and which will include a paper hurdle and through a screen. Hats and trimming will be provided by the Club. Time limit for hat trimming 4 minutes. Points for pace and hat trimming. Hats must be worn when passing winning post and if dropped or knocked off or removed must be picked up by competitor backing or riding his pony over or through any obstacle will be disqualified. Entrance fee \$3. First and second prizes presented by the Club. No whips or spurs allowed. Ladies are requested to provide their own needles and cotton. Post entries.

W. F. Dupree nominated by Miss Mansfield 1
R. F. C. Master nominated by Miss Master 2
At the conclusion of this race the Governor accompanied by Lady Lugard and suite arrived.

4.—4.10 p.m.—FIVE FURLONGS FLAT RACE.—Handicap. For all China ponies. Jockeys who have not won more than two official races in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lb. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize: A cup presented by the Hon. Mr. H. Kewick, and prize: \$25. (Entrance fees to go to winner.)

Before the start Jordon was thrown off his mount. Homicide running out of the course into Wong-pai-chong Road. Gegg secured a popular win on Off Chance, the pony's first victory on the local turf.

Mr. E. A. Hankey's Off Chance, 149 lb. (Gegg) 1
Mr. Rolason's Minnoch, 144 lb. (R. F. C. Master) 2
Mr. W. G. Clague's Lucifer, 146 lb. (W. G. Clarke) 3
Mr. C. Paul Chater's Rust, 154 lb. (Dupree) 4
Mr. G. E. Morell's Homicide (late Petard), 140 lb. (Jordan) 5
Mr. Robert's Velocity, 149 lb. (Roberts) 6
Time: 1.16.25.
Pari-mutuel: \$20.30.
Sweeps: 1st \$55.50; 2nd \$15.30; 3rd \$7.65.

5.—4.40 p.m.—TEXT PREDICTION CHALLENGE CUP.—Presented by His Excellency Major-General Broadwood, C.B. For China ponies. To be run for five times and to be won by the rider scoring most marks at the end of the season. Best of three runs at each meeting. Points for pace and style. Open to members of both sexes as well as to members of the Gymkhana Club. Winners of

this event at the first two gymkhanas this season to count marks scored by them at this meeting towards aggregate only. Moments presented at this meeting to be taken by riders scoring highest number exclusive of winners at the first two gymkhanas this season. Entrance fee \$5. A memento presented to the 1st and 2nd. Post entries.

G. C. Moxon (1)
Marshall (2)
29 points each.

Mr. C. H. Ross won the Cup by points for the season:
6.—5.00 p.m.—ONE MILE AND A QUARTER FLAT RACE.—HANDICAP.—For all China ponies. Jockeys who have not won more than two official races in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lb. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize: A cup presented by H. N. Mody, Esq., and prize: \$25. (Entrance fees to go to winner.)

Mr. Godfrey Master's Blue Nile, 152 lb. (G. C. Master) 1
Mr. Godfrey Master's Atrial, 154 lb. (R. F. C. Master) 2
Mr. Medico's Nigel, 140 lb. (F. H. May) 3
Mr. Brutton's Septima, 148 lb. (Brutton) 4
Pari-mutuel: \$15.30.
Sweeps: 1st \$58.50; 2nd \$17.00; 3rd \$8.50.

7.—5.20 p.m.—ULTRA-PULSA FLAT RACE.—About 350 yards. For China ponies. Ponies will be drawn for and will be ridden by riders drawing the corresponding numbers to those of the ponies on the programme. Drawing will take place on the course in front of the Judges' Box immediately before the race. The owner of the first pony home to give the rider \$5. Rider last pony to give the owner \$5. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize presented by J. Paterson Esq. (Entrance fees to go to winner.)

"Presented Prize" will go to the rider, the entrance fees to the owner of the first pony. No competitor may ride his own pony if by chance he draws his own pony he must exchange with some other competitor.

Mr. G. C. Master's Drayon (1)
Mr. W. S. Dupree's Pathan (Owner) 2
Mr. A. Morley's Southdown (Owner) 3
Mr. G. Marshall's The Puddler (Owner) 4
Pari-mutuel: \$6.60.
Sweeps: 1st \$58.10; 2nd \$17.00; 3rd \$8.50.

FROM THE DEAD LETTER OFFICE.

TO MY BROTHER.

Although my personal acquaintance with you most energetic Sir, is of a rather limited nature, I still can claim to take considerable interest in your movements. The attributes about you which appeals to me so much is the astounding energy displayed by you in the course of the pursuit of what the half-penny press delights to call "your daily avocation." It is a curious circumstance that people who seem in a position daily to deal largely with other people's wealth, never appear to show any marked quality of richness above their ordinary companions in other walks of life. To the uninitiated a broker's life is one long succession of glorious chances of doing deals, which are but the steps on that long and shaky ladder which leads up to a comfortable old age. Yet when one comes to look at it there are no more brokers in the circle of one's retired rich uncles, than there are boot polish manufacturers, and certainly nothing like as many as patent pill proprietors. I am therefore forced to the somewhat startling conclusion that in the greatness of your heart—for your hearts must be particularly sound and in the right place, considering the amount of daily stair climbing you do—you pass all these good things on to your clients. Happy clients! I am one of them and still I thirst for more of those good things which you have suggested to me in the past. I with willful obstinacy have refused to look at, because I lacked the two "C's" necessary in any successful dealing, the "Cash" and the "Credit" of the money market. One succeeds without the former at times, if one adds the alternative of brass, but one can never succeed without the latter, for cash without courage will never gain more than bank interest.

I confess to a very meagre knowledge of the ins and outs of your profession, but I am slowly acquiring some wisdom in the customarily painful way in which the article which is priced above rubies, is usually acquired. I remember a Judge in the High Court at home recently said that a man who went in for buying shares and did not know the meaning of Contango, ought to be publicly reprimanded for meddling in things he did not understand. That was the effect of the remark said in judicial terms. There are, one imagines, many young men here who would be put in the stocks if this were so, but I hope in time, by your kind tuition and the vagaries of gold mines, they will learn the true inwardness of this interesting world. You hold in the hollow of your hand, although you may not be aware of the fact, the reputations of half the young men of Singapore, and considering the cheerfulness of your mien and the alacrity displayed in your efforts to please them, you do not seem weighed down by the responsibility. In time we may hope to hear of the appointment of a Commission to inquire into the evils arising from the practice of dealing in futures, whether such evil has increased of late years amongst the flower of the youth of this Settlement, and if so what steps, in any, should be taken to eradicate or mitigate the evil. When that commission meets I will willingly attend as a witness, and could give quite valuable information about abandoned Chinese tin mines and Hebridean deal dealers in gold.

I conceive you take some interest in the welfare of your clients, though of course years bring a hardness of heart in the matter of feeling sad over the failure of your tips to equate in the retirement of the person for whom you buy and sell; and as I say if the years bring honour to you they do not seem to endow you as a class with any such superfluity of wealth as to make your presence obnoxious. In fact I firmly believe that the one person who gets the greatest profit out of your business is the amiable and speedy gentleman who pulls your riksha.

There was once a broker who decided to do this visiting on a bicycle. But the end of his story is too sad to repeat publicly. Takes all round you are a happy body, I should imagine, using the word body in the collective sense, and though you live in an atmosphere of threatened combination and boycotts amongst yourselves, I see no diminution in the cheerfulness of your mien, and wish success to the superior to all your troubles and troubles. I feel grateful for your efforts to direct me on the road to wealth, and whilst I personally have more faith in the place told at the race meetings, I recognize that your efforts are directed with that true sense of sportsmanship which, next to your financial genius, is your most marked characteristic. Sir, I give you good day, and trust when you next have to remind me of a settlement I shall still have enough for Coo-Loo-MAY in Singapore Free Press.

WUCHOW NOTES

MERCHANTS' VICTORY.

Wuchow, 2nd October, 1907.
Telegraphic news has just been received from the capital, Kwai Lo, to the effect that the officials have decided to abolish the Likie station at Kai Sow, and to revert to the standard weights and measures. This concession on the part of the officials is a distinct victory for the Merchants' Guild and will help to avert any further possible trouble. The incidents in connection with the establishment of the above Likie station, and the various abuses in practice here regarding Likie matters have already been fully dealt with in your columns. The merchants having gained the two principal demands contained in their petition to the officials are holding out for the abolition of some further abuses.

The return of the Tactel from Canton will probably lead to an amicable settlement, and while the tension has been somewhat relieved locally by the above concessions from the officials, things are not altogether settled definitely.

All anticipations of impending trouble may now be dispelled, but the situation is still regarded as "touchy."

Nanning and other trading centres above Wuchow are in accord, and as so many important trading places are affected a peaceful solution is eagerly looked forward to.

FATAL COLLAPSE.

A disastrous and fatal accident occurred yesterday morning at Messrs. Kwang Yuen Tai & Co.'s room. It will be remembered that this firm's building was completely gutted during the fire, only the outer walls remained standing. Yesterday, whilst a gang of men were working amongst the debris, saving one of the walls suddenly collapsed, and entombed 9 men. Aid was immediately forthcoming and an extricating the unfortunate men, it was found that 3 had been killed and six dangerously wounded by the falling masonry. The latter have been removed to the St. John's Memorial Hospital, where they are being medically attended. The men are in a precarious condition, but are receiving all possible attention.

SPORT.

The Wuchow Recreation Club played H.M. ship *Robie* at cricket on Monday. Wuchow batted first and knocked up 74 runs for 7 wickets, when the innings was declared closed. Of this total Dr. Rees scored 31 by good play and Messrs. Smiles and Komaroff 13 and 14 runs, respectively. The Navy men made a poor show against the bowling of Messrs. Daniel and King, and were all dismissed for 22 runs. Mr. A. Daniel had the remarkable analysis of 8 wickets for 3 runs and was simply unsplayable. A return match takes place on Saturday.

The *Robie* had a friendly shooting match versus Wuchow and won comfortably by 22 points.

The German gunboat *Tsingtau* plays H.M.S. *Robie* at football to-day, when a good game is expected.

THE PRECOCIOUS DAUGHTER.

PARENTAL ADVICE AND EXPERIENCES.

The knack of handing out advice in the form of letters to a son or to a friend or even to a father is getting somewhat over-cultivated in these days, and the recipient is apt to become as much annoyed as if he had been handed a lemon. Mr. Hubert Bland has published a series of "Letters to a Daughter," which, while they are clever, practical and entertaining, are occasionally so intimate that it requires all one's efforts to picture the broad-minded parent of nineteen, who is capable of sitting things out for herself. The letters are on every conceivable subject that concerns the eternal feminine, from dress and fashion to going to church, from men's love to the glamour of the footlights. Speaking of the limits of flirtation, Mr. Bland, who seems to be in his element here, says: "There are few things in this world which give a man, who is a man and not a puddling, such a tingling thrill of pleasure as the consciousness that a woman, an ordinarily discreet woman, has met the ever-solicited risk of compromising herself for his sake." As for the limits his advice is: "Secret assignments should be avoided as beyond the limits, so should the underground post. You know what I mean by the underground post; letters sent to clubs or in post-offices. Dark corners at dances? Well—yes. A dark corner may just be inside the boundary, but a clasped hand in that dark corner is well over it."

We make no comment on that *clairvoyant* but we hold in the parrot "The mark's point of view" is a decidedly lively chapter, mainly on the subject of marriage. "Valiant and daring blades though men are, there is one thing that they fear with a craving, shivering terror. That is marriage." And pursuing the same subject: "Don't you often hear it said that Miss So-and-so has 'caught,' 'hooked,' 'captured' young Thingamy? When do you ever hear that a man has caught, hooked or captured (in a matrimonial sense) a woman? There are innumerable blunders throughout these letters that give spice and fire to the text. For instance: "I have met young French ladies who have been married less than a year, and well—I need not amplify, but my intimacy with them has left me with the conviction that it was sheer waste of time and energy to be at such pains to preserve for twenty years an innocence that for four or five months were enough completely to dissipate and to destroy." Those who have a quiet life and are not interested in the endless ovals on the mystery of sex should read "Letters to a Daughter" for they are eminently sane, subtle, frequently pungent and always readable. The publisher is T. Werner Laurie, London, and as the volume only costs a shilling at home, it should be equally cheap in Hongkong.

"HARIKARI"

SUICIDE OF A JAPANESE BARBER.

A Japanese barber, who conducted what was supposed to be a paying barber shop at 14, Praya East, committed suicide on Saturday last. Disappointment in love, we are given to understand, was the motive. The barber's body was discovered by one of his assistants, whose suspicions were aroused when he turned up for duty on Saturday morning and found the premises closed. After waiting for a few hours he called some friends and the door of the locked premises was forced. The barber's body was found hanging to the end of a piece of rope, the other end being attached to a part of the ceiling. The wrists of the suicide were tied together in cross fashion with a handkerchief—which is stated to be the proper Japanese style of committing *harikari*. Apparently the man, after fixing the rope to the ceiling, bound his hands together, then getting on one of the chairs he adjusted the noose around his neck and left the chair. The police at No. 2 Station were notified and the occurrence and the remains were removed to the mortuary. The deceased was about thirty-five years of age.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LTD.

ANNUAL REPORT.

The report for presentation to the shareholders at the twenty-sixth ordinary meeting, to be held at the office of the general agents, on Friday, 25th inst., at 12.30 p.m., states:—
The general agents and consulting committee beg to submit to the shareholders the final accounts for the year 1906.

1906 ACCOUNT.
The amount standing to the credit of this account is \$48,000, out of which it is proposed to pay a dividend of \$20 a share, absorbing \$200,000.

The balance of \$28,000, it is recommended to be employed in the formation of an account to be called "Underwriting Suspense Account" and to further augment this by the transfer of \$115,000,000 from the Reserve Fund. The Reserve Fund will then stand at \$1,500,000,000 and the Underwriting Suspense Account at \$401,000,000.

CONSULTING COMMITTEE.

Since the last meeting Mr. D. M. Nissim resigned his seat, leaving Hongkong and Mr. E. Shellin was invited to fill the vacancy. The Hon. Sir Paul Chater, M.C., Messrs. F. Matland, Mr. P. White, E. Shellin and G. C. Moxon, retire, but being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

AUDITORS.

The accounts have been audited by Messrs. H. Percy Smith and A. R. Lowe. Mr. W. H. Potts, one of the auditors elected at the last ordinary meeting having left the Colony, the consulting committee invited Mr. A. R. Lowe to fill the vacancy. In accordance with the provisions of the articles of association the appointment has to be submitted for approval at the next Ordinary Meeting.

Mr. H. Percy Smith and Mr. W. H. Potts being eligible offer themselves for re-election.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Agents.

STATEMENTS OF ACCOUNT FOR YEAR 1906.

Capital—10,000 shares of \$50 each—\$5,000,000 which \$50 per share has been paid up \$ 5,000,000
Reserve Fund..... 1,575,000.00
Re-insurance Fund..... 210,053.37
Outstanding Dividends..... 10,853.00
Accounts Payable..... 178,205.52
Balance of Working Account, 1906 486,053.37

\$3,070,133.16

Assets.

Cash on current account with Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Ltd. 12,863.87
Hongkong..... 215,000.00
Mortgages on property in Hongkong and Shanghai 2,185,084.07
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf and Godown Co. Ltd., Debentures..... 66,666.67
Chinese Imperial Government Loan, 1885..... 40,658.17
United States Bonds (4% Loan, 1905)..... 400,000.00
Japanese Government Gold Loan (Japanese Government Deposit, Consolidation Bonds) \$5,666.04
Imperial Bonds..... 12,731.36
War Bonds..... 23,093.15

92,850.55

\$3,070,133.16

WORKING ACCOUNT, 1906.

Losses and claims paid..... \$1,287,742.95
Charges including dividend, audit and survey fees, agents, expenses, &c.,..... 85,830.67
Commissions..... 137,207.53
Exchange..... 11,877.56
Balance as above..... 486,053.37

\$1,999,336.07

Amount brought forward from last account..... 233,658.49
Net Premiums received, less return and re-insurances..... 1,547,618.36
Interest..... 218,009.12
Transfer fees..... 71.00

\$1,999,336.07

THE TUNG WA HOSPITAL.

VISITED BY SIR FRED. AND LADY LUGARD.

At three o'clock, last Monday afternoon, Sir Frederick and Lady Lugard, accompanied by Capt. Ogle, A.D.C., paid a visit to the Tung Wa Hospital, when they were received by the Chairman of Directors, Mr. Ho Kam Tong, the Hon. Mr. A. W. Brewin (Registrar General), and the Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, and the members of the Management Committee of that institution. Their Excellencies were received in the spacious hall in the principal building. The characteristic furnishings and get-up of the meeting-room, in Chinese style, were a unique feature of the institution to attract their Excellencies' attention. The Governor and Lady Lugard were afterwards shown over the hospital as well as over the annex on the Tai Ping Shan resumed area, with the collection of the funds for the erection of which Mr. Ho Kam Tong was so prominently identified five years ago. Their Excellencies expressed much satisfaction at the work being carried on by the Tung Wa Hospital, which, as an elementary institution, has no equal in China.

After the inspection test was served, Sir Frederick and Lady Lugard visited the Refuge attached to the Po Leung Kuk.

"SERIOUS OR NOT SERIOUS?"

A GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL'S VIEWS.

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THE Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial Affiliated Hospitals acknowledges the following donation to the hospitals:

J. Gray Scott

A PRACTICAL DEMONSTRATION.

UTILITY OF THE FIRE-FLOAT.

ALARM OF FIRE ON BOARD S.S. "CATHERINE APCAR."

A report of fire in the harbour was communicated to the Harbour Office last Wednesday morning about 10.30 o'clock. The report located the outbreak on board the Calcutta liner *Catherine Apcar*, lying in the thick of the shipping off the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s wharf to the west.

Always alert and ever ready for any emergency, whether the result of a squall or to combat the devouring flames of a petroleum-laden junk, the harbour officials were at once up and doing. Flinging aside a shaft of "minute papers" and some other departmental documents, Mr. E. Jones, assistant Harbour Master, in an instant was away from his office and at the next had boarded the Harbour Office launch which, in no time, was scurrying away from the pier to the scene of the supposed conflagration.

Meanwhile the floating fire-engine was apprised of the alarm and in no time a company of firemen from the Central had boarded the fire-float which, also, promptly made for the *Apcar*. The fire-float dashed through a labyrinthine course of sampans, junks, ferry-launches and steamers, to reach the *Catherine Apcar*.

From the Harbour Office the earliest information was passed on to the Commodore on board H.M.S. *Tamar*. The agents of the *Apcar*, Messrs. David Sassoon & Sons, Ltd., were also informed. The report. A clerk from the shipping department was despatched, detailed with a despatch to investigate. When this gentleman had his launch brought alongside the steamer he was just in time to see Mr. Jones's launch casting off from the *Catherine Apcar*. The fire-float had already reached the vessel only to discover that her services were not required. The firemen had evidently had a fine hoax perpetrated on them. We would not, however, be surprised to learn that the alarm was raised by some serious official to demonstrate the preparedness of the fire-float in the harbour and the efficiency and smartness of the brigade to cope with a fire among the shipping in the port. As an object lesson the alarm this forenoon proved, beyond a doubt, the practical utility of the floating engine and the promptness of the Brigade to answer any call of urgency. It also proved that, whether in reality or at practice, the shipping interests of the port of Victoria are entrusted into the hands of officials who are capable of rendering an excellent account of one of the most important departments of Government in Hongkong—we allude to the Harbour Master's Department—even if they are handicapped by the lack of the additional fire-float which the Government propose to purchase when the Estimates have finally passed through the Legislative Council.

FOUR FARMERS AND A ROGUE.

THE "TREAT" THAT NEVER CAME OFF.

A sulky-looking individual, trading under the name of Li Yuen, figured in the dock, before Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne, last Wednesday, at the Police Court, on a charge of robbery. Last week four country yokels took passage to Hongkong to see the sights. On Thursday afternoon, leaving the Maan Poong boarding-house, they proceeded to do the town. One of the farmers, Wong Sam, had the sum of \$12 in his pocket. They had seen all they had come to see and were on their way to a tea shop in Wing Lok Street at Wong's invitation, when something occurred that broke up the tea party. A man, approaching Wong from behind, spat on his shoulder. Wong, believing that this was the custom among people of large cities when they had taken a liking to a fellow, quietly brushed it off with his hand, and was forgetting the incident when he called to his bearings by hearing his dollars jingling in his pocket. Turning sharply on his heel he saw a man striding down the road for all he was worth. Wong felt his pocket, only to discover that his dollars had disappeared. In a second he was after the thief. The others followed themselves losing a "treat" and they followed Wong hot foot. District watchman No. 4, who was on duty at the junction of Wing Lok Street and Bonham Strand, saw the procession coming full tilt in his direction. He could not find time to look up the regulations as to what to do in such cases, so he got in the middle of the road and grabbed the first man that came past him. He was right for once. A moment later the farmers—each wearing shoes a size two big for him—came limping up and told him they had been victimized—Wong telling how his \$12 had left his pocket without his knowledge, and the others how they lost their tea. The thief, who was no other than Li Yuen, was taken to the Central Station. He was searched, but no money was found on him, and it was the opinion of the police that the coin had been handed over to an accomplice, who escaped. His Worship found accused, guilty and sentenced him to three months' imprisonment. The wet weather saved him from a dose of the stocks. This, however, was no satisfaction to Wong, who, no doubt, is wondering how his board bill is going to be paid. He thought the Court looking quite steady and it would be interesting to hear their opinion of Hongkong.

BOTTLE PLINGING IN THE HARBOUR.

FOUR-YEAR-OLD CHILD SERIOUSLY INJURED.

A serious charge, which will probably have to be amended before a conviction can be secured, was brought against a boatman, Cheung Tai, of cargo-box 3310—at the Police Court, last Wednesday. It was alleged that he had assaulted a boatwoman—Ho Ho, of sampan 656—causing bodily harm. There is nothing in the evidence, it is stated, to show that Ho Ho was in any way assaulted by the boatman, but for some months past a grudge has existed between Cheung Tai and Ho Ho. Except for a few words exchanged between them when they chanced to meet, no violence resulted. On Tuesday afternoon Cheung Tai's cargo-box was moored alongside the steamer *Halmun* loading cargo. Cheung, who was supervising the loading, was standing forward. Turning round he saw Ho Ho's sampan crossing his bows. That some words were exchanged between the parties is not denied. Ho Ho, the report says, proved herself an exceptional orator. Cheung Tai could not find words to reply at the moment and picked up a bottle, he is alleged to have hurled it at the woman. The bottle struck Ho Ho's four-year-old child instead, opening its head in half a dozen places and severing two arteries. A passing police-pinnacle was hailed and the boatman was taken into custody. The child was removed to hospital for treatment. In the meantime the case stands adjourned until the 14th instant, by which time it is believed the child will have recovered.

THE ADSETTS TRIAL.

ATTEMPTS ACCUSED ALLEGED TO HAVE MADE TO GET THE BOX AWAY.

The fifth day's hearing of the trial of William Hall Adsett for the murder of Gertrude Dayton was continued at the Magistrate's Court, this afternoon. Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne presided. Mr. G. E. Morrell, Crown Solicitor, of Messrs. Denny and Bowley, prosecuted. Mr. Reginald Harding appeared for the defence.

H. W. Kent, a shipping clerk, in the employ of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, was called to the stand. On Sunday, 4th August, about 10 a.m., witness said he was in the office.

Mr. Morrell—Did anyone come in to see you?

Witness—Yes, an American came in and said he wished to ship a box to Hoihow, by the *Singap*, advertised to sail the following morning.

Did he bring the box with him?—He didn't bring it into the office. He deposited it downstairs.

Did you see the box?—Yes.

Would you know it again if you saw it?—Yes.

What sort of a box was it?—An ordinary Saratoga trunk.

The trunk was brought into Court and witness said it looked exactly like it.

Did he give a name?—Yes, "F. Jackson."

Was there any address on the box?—Nothing, except "Hoihow."

Is it a rule to get (full) particulars from the shipper?—Yes.

Did you ask the shipper of this box for the full particulars?—The addressee, the American said, was expecting the trunk and he would take delivery at his office at Hoihow.

Did he say anything else?—Yes, he wanted the trunk sent on board at once.

And what did you say?—I said it could not be done and that the box would be sent aboard in the usual course.

Was he satisfied?—Yes, and left.

Did you notice the man at all. Can you give a description of him?—Yes. He was a tall man; about 5 ft. 10 in.; clean shaven; fair; dressed in dark tweed clothes, and with brown hair, and spoke with a distinct American accent.

Can you identify the man?—It is doubtful. You failed to identify him in goal?—Yes.

When he left the office on the 4th August did you see any more of him?—Yes. He returned an hour later and said he wanted to change the destination of the box from Hoihow to Sydney.

Did he say what ship he wanted it to go by?—Yes, the *Chinglu* which was to sail on the following day.

Well, what did you do?—I thought it extraordinary, and asked him how it was he wanted to alter the destination.

Did he answer you?—He said the addressee went to Australia and it would be more convenient to have the box sent there.

And did you agree to make the necessary alteration?—I did; and told him he must return on Monday morning at office hours.

And what happened then?—He left the office.

Did he give you back the papers for the *Singap*?—No. He kept them.

When you got to the office on Monday morning was the box there?—No.

Were the *Singap* papers there?—Yes.

How did you get them?—A Chinese shipping clerk gave me them.

By Mr. Harding—He could not remember the exact time the American called at the office that Sunday morning. It was about 10 a.m. The box he brought had several labels on it.

A street coolie, living in a shed at the entrance to Lee Yuen Street, East, stated that between four and five o'clock on the afternoon of the 4th August he was sitting in a shed west of Pedder's Wharf.

Did anybody engage you that day?—Yes.

Who did?—That European in the dock.

What did he engage you for?—He took me and another coolie to Butterfield and Swire's office, and at the foot of the stairs he pointed to a box, the *Saratoga*, and said he wanted it removed.

Where?—To a bamboo wharf outside B. and S. offices. Then the box was placed on a sampan.

And?—We were paid ten cents each, and the foreigner left in the sampan.

Did you see where the sampan went?—No.

Do you remember going to the gaol?—Yes. Who did you see there?—The accused.

Was he alone?—No. I picked him out of a crowd of other foreigners.

Mr. Harding—When you came up to the gaol on the 25th September did you expect to see the man who engaged you on the 4th August?—I saw him.

Mr. Harding—He tried hard to get the witness to answer the question in a more intelligent manner, but the witness was immovable.

Look at that trunk. Is it in the same condition, externally, as it was when you took it to the pier?—Yes.

The other street coolie gave corroborative evidence, but failed to identify the European who engaged him.

A sampan woman spoke at to being engaged by a European on the afternoon of 4th August. The European had a box with him and she took them to the steamer *Monteagle*. Arriving alongside, the European went on board and a little later the box was taken aboard by two coolies.

Mr. Harding, during his cross-examination, wanted to know how the European engaged her sampan and how he made her understand his wishes. The witness, who knew a bit of English, was asked how she was addressed by the European. "I wachee sampan one hour," she said the European addressed her. Then she continued: "I takes him eighty cents. He takes my all right two dollars!"

The witness who was very sharp with her replies could not say how many Europeans engaged her sampan since August 4th. How could she tell? She was always carrying Europeans.

THE "MONTEAGLE'S" QUARTERMASTER'S STORY.

John Joseph Lyons, quartermaster of the steamer *Monteagle*, who left the ship since the discovery of the tragedy, was the next witness to be examined. At 6.30 p.m., on Sunday, 4th August, witness said he was on duty on the main gateway. A little later he went into his room to get a drink. On his return he saw a stranger on deck.

Mr. Morrell—Look round the Court and see if you can see that stranger?

Witness pointed to the accused.

Continuing, witness said he approached the stranger and asked what he wanted. The man said he had a trunk in a sampan alongside, which he wanted taken on board. Witness went to the fore-cabin and called three men. By the time witness reached the gangway, after calling the men, the trunk was brought on board. The second officer then approached witness and asked him to whom the trunk belonged. Witness pointed to the stranger, saying it was his. It was raining at the time and the trunk was taken out of the wet, and placed under cover.

"What happened next?" asked Mr. Morrell. "The trunk was lowered below into the baggage room," answered the witness.

Was that the place where it was to go?—No. The accused wished me to put the trunk in the hold, but I put it in the baggage room.

Did you see the accused quit the ship?—No, I did not.

Would you know the trunk?—Witness, examining the *Saratoga*, said it looked exactly like the one he lowered into the baggage room.

Did you notice what the accused was wearing?—Yes. A dark, soft American hat; dark tweed suit, and a soft blue collar.

By Mr. Harding—He never saw the accused before, 4th August. He identified him without any difficulty. He did not think there were any labels on the *Saratoga* trunk when it was brought on board. As far as he could tell, there was no label on the *Monteagle* for about twenty minutes.

A paybroker's assistant who received certain articles of jewellery in pawn from a European looking like Adsett was the next one to take the stand.

8th inst.

DR. MACFARLANE DESCRIBES THE FINDING OF THE CORPSE.

This afternoon, at the Magistrate's Court, C. A. D. Melbourne presiding, further evidence was adduced in the trial of William Hall Adsett for the murder of Gertrude Dayton, on 4th August last.

Mr. G. E. Morrell, of Messrs. Denny and Bowley's office, appeared for the Crown, while Mr. Reginald Harding was for the defence.

The space at the back of the court-room was comfortably filled when the trial was resumed, the majority of spectators on this occasion being soldiers and sailors.

THE DOCTOR'S STORY.

Dr. H. Macfarlane, medical officer in charge of the public mortuary at Kowloon, took the stand. On the evening of the 7th August last, he stated, a trunk was brought to the mortuary and opened in his presence. Others present were the coroner, the police, and the Chief Detective Inspector Hanson, Inspector McHardy, Sergeant Watt and a few other police officers. The trunk contained the dead body of an adult female. The body, he explained, was lying on its side with its back to the front of the trunk. The thighs were bent on the abdomen. The head was more or less concealed by the arms. The body was very much decomposed. Witness had the body removed from the trunk, and placed on a mortuary table. The body was dressed in a chemise. Two towels, marked "Hongkong Hotel" were found in the trunk. An examination of the body was then held. A lady's belt was found knotted around the woman's neck to the left of middle line. The handle of a hair brush had been thrust through between the skin and the belt and had one complete turn of the belt round the neck. The belt was tight round the neck. On untying the knot a mark of circular depression was found running round the neck, a horizontal mark, and a mark was about an inch wide in front and narrowed down to a quarter of an inch behind, the belt corresponding to the mark.

Mr. Morrell—Were there any bruises on the body?

Witness—Decomposition would have hidden them if there were any.

Except for the mark on the neck were there any other external marks on the body?—No.

Witness, continuing, said that on examination of the body he found the stomach and lungs decomposed, the brain was green, and the heart muscles soft, while the veins of the heart, as far as he could see, were normal. From his examination witness could not state what was the cause of death. He thought the band round the neck could have caused death, but he could not state for certain as the body was too much decomposed.

Mr. Morrell—Did you see the body again?

Witness—Yes, at 5.10 p.m., on the 15th, at the mortuary, in the coronial cemetery. The body was in a coffin and I identified the body by its general appearance.

Was the body in a better condition?—Yes; the swelling had gone down.

And the features?—More recognisable.

Did anybody identify the body?—Yes. A woman named Josie Marshall identified it as that of Gertrude Dayton.

After the body was identified did you take any other steps?—Yes. I took out the liver, the kidneys, and the intestines and sent them to the Government analyst to find out if there was any poison in them.

By Mr. Harding—Witness was a licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians and of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh. He measured the body and found it to be 5 ft. 8 in. Judging from the fact that the body of the deceased was found with a belt round her neck, twisted by the end of a brush, it was extremely unlikely that deceased strangled herself. Witness only knew of two cases of self-strangulation within the last fifty years. It took Josie Marshall about a minute to identify the body at the cemetery, she being very much alarmed at the smell of the body.

THE FINDING OF THE TRUNK.

Sergeant George Watt, of Huihung Police Station, called and examined at 4.30 p.m. on 4th August last, from information received, he boarded the steamer *Monteagle*, which was lying in No. 1 dock, at Kowloon. On arriving on board witness went into the baggage room and he was shown a trunk. Witness opened the trunk and found the body of a white woman. Witness had the trunk sent to the mortuary. Looking into the trunk, witness said, the woman's head could not be seen as the head was lying under the shoulder. Resting on top of the body was a man's night shirt. Witness was handed a blue lady's waist band and he recognised it as the one found tied round the woman's neck. The night shirt—a much soiled one—was here produced. Witness said he had already examined it and found a letter either "I" or "T"—sewn in the inside of the collar. A glove and the woman's chemise were also shown to the witness.

During the hearing of the evidence, Adsett, who looked depressed, but was ever ready with a smile for anyone who looked in his direction, sat in his chair and listened very carefully, looking very frequently put of the door.

JOSIE MARSHALL ON THE STAND.

Josie Marshall, a short, stout, fair looking woman, who was dressed in white, with a blue upper blouse, trimmed with white lace, and hat to match, was called to the box. She said she resided at 18, Hollywood Road. Witness knew Gertrude Dayton for four years. She also knew the accused as Walter Adsett. She first met him in July in Manila. Witness knew that accused and the Dayton woman were acquainted—she had seen them together in her company. She was picked out, however, by Gertrude Dayton and the accused, left Manila together for Hongkong. Witness never saw Gertrude Dayton alive after that. She saw and identified her dead body later.

Mr. Morrell—How did you know it was the body of Gertrude Dayton?

Witness—From her teeth (the gold filling) her arms (witness had seen them so often) and her fingers (long, with white nails).

When you say you had seen her arms so often, were they beautiful arms?—No. They were square.

How long have you lived with her?—Witness, sighing loudly, said two years and three months. Is there any doubt in your mind that the body was not that of Gertrude Dayton?—It was.

Had she much jewellery?—Quite a lot. Can you identify that jewellery if you saw it again?—I can.

Here the witness was handed a cigar box and other packages containing the jewellery, etc., which she immediately recognised as the property of Gertrude Dayton.

During the identification of the deceased's woman's property—a most trying task—the witness was very much touched. Tears glistened in her eyes, and she spoke in a subdued tone, scarcely audible five feet away. In about ten seconds she recovered herself and proceeded, saying "Yes" or "No" to different property shown her.

Mr. Harding then cross-examined the witness on the matter of Gertrude Dayton's gold filled teeth. Then he asked: Can you say if it was at the request of Gertrude Dayton that Walter Adsett came with her to Hongkong as her husband?

Mr. Morrell—I object to my friend putting the answer to his question in the witness's mouth.

Mr. Harding—I am not putting the answer in her mouth. She can either answer "Yes" or "No."

His Worship allowed the question to be put. Witness—I can't say if it was at her request. I know they both came to Hongkong together.

6th inst.

GOVERNMENT ANALYST'S EXAMINATION.

ACCUSED COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

Josie Marshall's story which she related so sentimentally yesterday at the trial of William Hall Adsett for the murder of Gertrude Dayton, has been examined by the Government analyst, who was the first witness examined. He said that on 19th August he received from Detective Sergeant O'Sullivan three bottles containing liquids, which, on examination, he found to be harmless. Five days previously he received from the same officer a piece of mattress ticking, a quantity of mattress hair, and a table cover. He examined them all and found blood thereon.

Mr. Morrell—Could you say if that blood was ordinary blood or not?

Witness—I cannot say.

Could weather could you say?—I can't say.

On August 15th, continued the witness, he received from Dr. H. Macfarlane four sealed bottles of post-mortem material, which witness examined for poison and found none therein.

Mr. Morrell—Returning to the question of blood, can you say if a woman would bleed if she was strangled?

Witness—I don't think that question should be put to me. I'd rather not answer it.

Once the crowd learnt that the next witness was to be a woman there was a general stir at the back of the Court. Mr. Morrell said that it was his desire to recall Josie Marshall to testify as to what dress Gertrude Dayton was wearing on the night before she was murdered.

Mr. Harding objected, stating that the witness had been examined before.

Mr. Morrell said he could call what witnesses he liked at the Supreme Court. What he wanted witness to speak about was the dress the deceased woman was wearing on the night she visited Josie Marshall's house.

Mr. Harding—Josie Marshall has already spoken of that.

Mr. Morrell—Josie Marshall has not.

Mr. Harding—She has.

Mr. Morrell—I say she has not. Josie Marshall said she went to Gertrude Dayton's house on the night of the 11th August. Josie Marshall was not in the Colony at that time.

The Court allowed the question to be asked. Witness, in reply, said Gertrude Dayton was wearing on that night a blue skirt and blouse and a white check jacket. She identified the clothing in Court.

Mr. Harding—Have you read the report of yesterday's trial?

Witness—Yes.

Witness—In last evening's paper.

And when did you become aware that you were going to be re-called?—This afternoon.

And have you read the report since then?—No.

At this stage Josie Marshall was recalled. Asked if she and Gertrude Dayton ever lived together, witness answered yes, in the Hotel *Francis*, Manila, for some time. Witness admitted identifying Josie Marshall as the woman who was with her on the night of the 11th August, and stated that among the jewellery she found that three of the deceased woman's rings were missing.

Mr. Morrell—What kind of rings were they?

Witness—One was a large solitaire, the other a small solitaire, and the third was set with two stones.

What kind of stones?—Diamonds.

Can you identify the diamonds?—Yes.

The two diamonds which Adsett was alleged to have pawned in Hongkong were produced and witness identified them as Gertrude Dayton's property.

Francis Gomez, passenger clerk in the *Nippon Yusen Kaisha*, said that on the 5th August last a white man booked a passage on the *Tosa Maru*, giving the name of "F. Jackson."

Mr. Morrell—Will you look round and see if you can see "Mr. Jackson?"

Witness—That's "Mr. Jackson" (at the bar) "What do you mean by 'the bar'?"—The dock, I mean.

Where did he book for?—Shanghai.

How much did he pay?—\$50.

Did you see him on board?—Yes, that afternoon.

Did you pick him out in goal?—Yes, I did, among eleven or twelve others.

P. P. J. Woodhouse, deputy Superintendent of Police, testified as to being present in Victoria Court on the afternoon of the 20th September. Accused, he stated, was placed among a gang of ten other men. As he was noticeably taller than any of the others they were all seated. Miss Marshall, he said, picked out accused who was sitting No. 3 from the left. Witness then changed the order, placing accused No. 9 from the left. The witnesses, Miss Henstead and Miss Leavitt, failed to identify him. He was picked out, however, by the quartermaster of the *Monteagle*. At the request of accused he was returned to his former seat and a witness, named Soondaram, failed to identify him, as did three other Chinese witnesses, one of whom picked out the wrong man. Two other Chinese witnesses followed and they picked out accused, saying he looked much like the man. When this was over witness made all the men remove their hats. The

identification was started again, with the result that while a few failed to identify the accused under such conditions, others were equally successful.

Mr. Woodhouse, proceeding, said that accused objected to the identification as being unfair. He said that all the hotel "boys" could identify his clothes and hat because they must have seen them hanging in his room, and it was in consequence of this that the men were ordered to remove their hats.

Mr. Harding—You said that accused was noticeably taller than the other men?—Yes.

And wouldn't it have told even if the men were seated?—I don't think so.

Can you say if all the other men who were put together, with accused for identification purposes were clean shaven?—Yes.

Did they appear to have been shaved that morning?—They appeared so.

Was accused in your opinion, shaven that morning?—He appeared as well shaved as the other men.

Were the other ten men white men?—Yes.

Detective Sergeant O'Sullivan was then called to the witness box.

Adsett, who had been seated up to this stage, stood up, and with his arms spread on the rails of the dock remained in that posture, watching and listening carefully to the evidence.

On the 9th August, the witness began, he went to the Hongkong Hotel and, examining the register, saw the name "Mr. and Mrs. Jones" entered therein. He made inquiries about them from a "boy" who said they had not been seen for three or four days. Witness called for the manager and asked to be allowed to enter room No. 124, in company with Mr. Davis, witness walked into the room. On entering the room Mr. Davis remarked that two bath towels were missing. Witness made a hurried examination, after which he locked the room and went away. Next morning, with Chief Detective Hanson, witness made a careful examination of the room. He found a dark towel coat, which was hanging on a rack to the right of the bed; a black soft hat, one crepe shirt, and a reversible waistcoat. Inspector Hanson examined the hat in his presence and found it in order. The mattress was next examined, but there was nothing to show foul play on the surface of it. On turning it over, however, two big blood-stained marks were seen on this side. Witness said he found several handkerchiefs on which were sewn the word "Gertrude." On a table in the room he came across a cash-box, in which was a number of empty jewel cases. There were also in the room a lamp-wood box, a suit case, a trunk, and the tray of the *Saratoga* trunk, into which some clothing was packed.

Mr. Morrell—Did you bring the prisoner back from Manila?—I did, Sir.

When did you arrive?—On the 23rd September.

He was handed over to your keeping by the Manila authorities?—Yes.

Mr. Harding—Now, where did this mattress ticking (the blood

FRENCH CONSUL'S ANNAMITE SECRETARY ARRESTED.

POLICE INVESTIGATION IN EAGERNESS CASE REVEALS A ROMANCE.

1st inst.

The investigation of the French police into a case of robbery which occurred in the district towards the end of August brought to light yesterday a little romance in which the French Consul's Annamite secretary played the leading part.

On 27th August last, Mrs. Chan Yui Tong, wife of the comprador of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, residing at 78, Queen's Road East, reported to Inspector Gourlay at No. 2 Police Station that one of her servants, a girl about fifteen years of age, named Shui Ha, had disappeared from her house and had not been seen for days. Incidentally, she mentioned that a pair of gold bangles, which she valued at \$100, was missing and she feared Shui Ha had taken them.

The East Point sleuth-hounds were let loose, but the whereabouts of the servant girl could not be traced. Every pawnshop in the city was searched for the missing bangles with similar results. And for over a month matters remained at a standstill. When the police were thinking that the girl had probably left the Colony, and their energy was beginning to relax, welcome news reached the station on Wednesday afternoon. An informer had seen the girl in that locality, but could not give the address of the house. Inspector Gourlay lost no time in reconnoitering, and after much inquiry he located the house—No. 52—where the girl was supposed to be living. At night-fall, and accompanied by the comprador, the inspector started operations. After rapping at the door of the house for some minutes, it was opened by an Annamite woman, a peasant attire, whose welcome to the inspector would not be what one would call cordial.

"Is there a young girl living in this house?" was the question.

"No," came the answer.

"We want to search the house," pursued the inspector. And with that he pushed his way past the Annamite into the room. Looking around Inspector Gourlay saw the form of a person lying on a bed at the other end of the room. Going up, the missing maid servant and discovered she was taken in custody on a charge of theft. Her boxes were then searched for the bangles, but they could not be found.

"I came here because I wanted to come," said the girl in explaining her presence in the house. "I like him and I went with him. I did not tell my mistress I was going because she would want him to pay her some money. As I knew he had none I went away."

After leaving her guardian's house Shui Ha, it was stated, met by the Annamite woman who took her across to Yau-mai. They lived there together for a week or so, when one afternoon Shui Ha while looking over the verandah saw an acquaintance, who spoke to her. The chances of it being found was great then and the following day they shifted lodgings to Wellington Street.

Yesterday morning, the girl was charged before Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne at the Police Court, with theft. She denied the allegation. At mid-day, Tacon Tun, who said he was Annamite Secretary to the French Consul, was arrested on a warrant, charging him with harbouring a girl under age. In the afternoon he appeared in Court to answer the charge. He denied being guilty, and both cases were remanded, defendants being ordered to be detained in police custody.

CHINESE RAILWAYS.

LOANS AND CONCESSIONS.

There appears to be a strange illusion in some quarters, says the *Financial and Businessist*, that the Chinese Government has grave cause for complaint against certain contractors and concessionaires in respect of the failure to carry out their concessions. Now, this is altogether a mistaken view of the situation, particularly with respect to British interest in China.

Prior to the Boxer rising, certain railway concessions were granted, and preliminary arrangements were made for carrying out, totalling about eight millions sterling, though the amount was never fixed, and is not fixed to this day. Then came the Boxer trouble. Everything in connection with railway building in China was "hung up." After matters had begun to settle down, there came the premonitory symptoms of the Russo-Japanese dispute, followed by the war. Who wanted to build railway in China while such happenings were taking place? It was headstrongly interested in such works being commenced, but no one could be blamed for inaction in such circumstances.

Since the war, negotiations between the Chinese Government and the railway concessionaires have been proceeding slowly, it is true, but that is the custom in the East and the delay is by no means to be attributed to those having the conduct of the business on the British side.

Perhaps the most substantial obstacle to a complete settlement is the question of the inclusion of a mortgage on the railways to be constructed as collateral security to the bonds of the Chinese Government. The Peking authorities are inclined to take the view that the undertaking of the Imperial Chinese Government is sufficient without any question of mortgage.

That the energetic building of railways in China is one of the needs of the country is beyond question, but the nebulous insinuation of bad faith on the part of concessionaires is quite gratuitous. This applies, of course, only to those responsible persons who have got real concessions duly authorized by the Peking Government. Chinese concessions purporting to grant certain rights to foreigners have been obtained from Chinese Provincial Governments and local authorities, and may have got into the hands of people whose ability to carry them out, even if they had the opportunity, is more than questionable; but, as is well known to foreigners who have had much experience of Chinese law and customs all such documents lacking the Imperial sanction are absolutely worthless.

An unemployed Indian, who, it was alleged, had applied for a job in the police force last Monday, on Tuesday morning made his appearance before Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne—not to be sworn in as a policeman, but to answer a charge of being drunk and incapable in Queen's Road on Monday evening. He was fined \$5.

ALLEGED MALICIOUS ARREST.

CLAIM FOR DAMAGES.

Last Wednesday, at the Supreme Court—in Summary Jurisdiction—his Honour Mr. A. G. Wise, acting Chief Justice, presiding, Mr. Otto Kung Sing, the managing partner of the Man Sang Loon firm, 31, Central Market, brought an action against the managing partner of the Kwong Cheung Sang firm—Ah Yung Wong—of 25, Gilman's Bazaar, to recover the sum of \$350, being a claim for damages.

Mr. Otto Kung Sing was for the plaintiff, while Mr. R. A. Harding represented the defendant.

Mr. Otto Kung Sing said that the plaintiff claimed \$350 damages for false imprisonment. At this stage, he said, he wanted to amend the writ, adding assault as another count.

Mr. Harding—I am not prepared to deal with any other count that is not on the writ.

His Honour—That is what I want to know. \$350 for assault too?

Mr. Kung Sing—No. I will take both in conjunction—assault and false imprisonment. His Honour—What was the assault?

Mr. Kung Sing—Taking the plaintiff by the queue and dragging him along the road.

Mr. Harding—I am only prepared to deal with the question of arrest.

His Honour—Malice?

Mr. Harding—Yes.

Mr. Otto Kung Sing then went into the particulars of the case. He said that the plaintiff and the defendant were fruit dealers. On 18th September last the steamer *Kwongchow* arrived in port and brought with her a quantity of pears. Forty-five baskets were consigned to the defendant firm, ten to another party, and twenty-five to the plaintiff firm. The pears were sent off by the ship's steward, with orders to the boatwoman to deliver the pears to their respective owners. The defendant and the other party's pears were delivered at Wing Wo Street, defendant taking delivery. After this the boatwoman proceeded to the plaintiff's shop, and the plaintiff's ship calling upon them to take delivery of their pears. Plaintiff sent two of his foks to take delivery. They had taken away three baskets, when a number of the defendant's foks appeared on the scene and accused plaintiff's men of "stealing pears."

Hearing of this the plaintiff went to the spot. On arrival, defendant seized plaintiff by the queue, saying, "You're stealing pears; come with me." And with that the plaintiff, Mr. Otto Kung Sing, was dragged along the road and handed over to a lukung, who took him to the Central Police Station. After an investigation the plaintiff was released. That was the case for the prosecution, and it was unnecessary for him to say anything on the question of false imprisonment or malicious prosecution.

Evidence was then called.

THE LATE MR. S. MOUTRIE.

A SAD END.

The foreign community were horrified this morning on learning that Mr. Sidney Moutrie had ended his life at his residence, No. 19 Yates Road, at 8 a.m. to-day by shooting himself through the head with a revolver, says the *Shanghai Mercury* of 9th inst.

Mr. Moutrie was committed at about eight o'clock just after the deceased had had his bath. It appears that the deceased from some reason was feeling depressed when he was seen last night by his wife, Mr. W. F. Harris. This morning Mr. Harris entered the bath room as usual and when he came out, the deceased went in and later came out and entered his room. Mr. Harris in the meantime had dressed and went down stairs, where he awaited the arrival of the deceased, who, however, did not put in an appearance. Mr. Harris becoming uneasy, went up stairs and found the room door fastened. The door was finally got open by a coolie who entered through a window and the deceased was found lying in the bed with a bullet hole in the right side of the head. The alarm was raised and Drs. Jackson and Hanwell were summoned, and they quickly arrived, but all their efforts were in vain, as the deceased expired shortly after the doctors' arrival. The police were informed of the matter and Detective Sergeant Roach was sent to make inquiries while Mr. J. C. E. Douglas, H.B.M.'s Coroner, was notified of what had happened. He visited the house at Yates Road where the body was lying and opened an inquest, which was adjourned till Monday morning, after the evidence of Mr. Harris had been taken. The deceased was twenty-four years of age and had only recently returned from home where he had been employed. He was a highly young man well thought of by a large circle of friends and had apparently no troubles of any kind. The family has our sincere sympathy in their terrible bereavement.

SINGAPORE BANK NOTES DEPOSED.

CHINESE TRADER ARRESTED FOR FRAUD.

1st inst.

A Chinese trader named Cheung Yui Heung, residing at 24, Temple Street, Yau-mai, was, at the Police Court, to-day, ordered to be held in police custody for one week for trial on four serious charges. On Tuesday afternoon last, so we are led to believe, the trader called at the Cheung Kee's money change shop, at 118, Queen's Road Central, and handing the note purporting to be \$50—asked for small change. He was given \$10 in silver, plus the premium, and after checking the amount, took his departure. Late that night when the accounts were being made up the master of the moneychanger's establishment, out of curiosity, picked up the two Singapore bank-notes and examined them. To the astonishment of the master, he discovered that the bills were of \$10 denomination, clumsily altered to represent \$50. The police were immediately notified of the fraud, and a strict watch was kept for the trader. They had not long to wait, however, for yesterday evening he turned up at the moneychanger's shop again and attempted to palm off another \$10—"550" bill. Detective Sergeant Munson, who had been waiting for the trader for a day and a night, made him a prisoner. At the Central Police Station when searched a genuine \$10 bill was found in his possession.

This morning, he was charged at the Police Court, with uttering two \$10 bills, purporting to be \$50, well knowing that the same had been altered; attempting to utter another altered bill, and with being in possession of a \$10 bank-note. He denied the charges, and the magistrate (Mr. Melbourne) fixed a date for the hearing of the case.

GRAND Secretary Chang Chih-tung has proposed the creation of an Admiralty to control the proposed new Chinese Navy, independent of the Ministry of War. The proposal will be very likely be sanctioned by Imperial decree. It is also stated that an officer of the rank of Admiral, who has learned his profession in some Foreign Navy, will be made Minister of Marine.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

GAMBLING.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Canton, 10th October.

The Brigadier-General of Kiangchow has been informed that, in many places, in various districts, the *shu-hup-pin* lottery, which had been prohibited by ex-Viceroy Shum and which was directed should not be revived by any one, is still being carried on. The Brigadier-General has, accordingly, given instructions to the district magistrates of Namhoi and Panyu to take steps at once to prohibit this injurious form of gambling and to find out the offenders and have them duly punished.

WU TING-FANG.

H. E. Wu Ting-fang, the newly appointed Chinese Minister to the United States of America, left here last evening on board the *s.s. Panu* for Hongkong en route for the Capital. It is reported that H. E. Wu is proceeding to the Capital to make all the necessary arrangements before proceeding to America to take up his new appointment.

EXTRADITED PRISONERS.

Yesterday, two prisoners who had been extradited to Canton from Hongkong were tried before the Namhoi Magistrate in the Namhoi Magistracy on the charge of having committed armed robbery. The British Consul-General at Canton was requested to be present at the trial. Several witnesses were present and were examined. The prisoners pleaded guilty to the charges brought against them.

BIRTHDAY OF CONFUCIUS.

To-day being the anniversary of the birth of Confucius, the students of the different schools and colleges of Canton will assemble at the Temple of Confucius inside the city, to offer their respects in memory of the ancient sage. All schools and some business places, etc. have observed the day as a holiday. The Canton native newspaper offices will observe to-morrow as a holiday, when there will be no issue of local journals. Numerous schools and other places were decorated to-day in honour of the occasion.

POSTAL CONVENIENCES.

At the request of the Postal Commissioner of Canton, the Acting Provincial Judge, Kung Sum Tam, superintendent of the Canton Police Force, has given instructions to the members of the force to give necessary protection to the letter pillars, which were recently erected in various parts of the city. These pillars are painted green and yellow-bearing the national dragon on the top. A notice is painted on them to the effect that it is necessary to affix stamps to letters before placing them in the pillars and that letters should be placed in the pillars without stamps. The hours of clearance which are painted on each pillar are as follows:—7 a.m.; 9 a.m.; 10.30 a.m.; 12 noon; 1.30 p.m.; 3 p.m.; and 4.30 p.m.

CONSULAR VISITS.

At 10.30 a.m. to-day H.E. Viceroy Chang will receive Mr. Bergholtz, the Consul-General for the United States of America at Canton, and to-morrow will receive the British Consul-General and Vice-consul at Canton, during the morning.

RAILWAY AFFAIRS.

Yesterday a meeting was held by the shareholders at the office of the Canton-Hankow Railway Company for the purpose of drafting a telegram to Shanghai to Sir Chentung Liang Cheng to request him to come to Canton at an early date to take over the presidency. There were present over fifty shareholders and others interested in the railway. The telegram received from Sir Chentung to the effect that he had been ordered to proceed to the Capital to report to the Wai-tung, his return from the United States of America, and that he would not be able to return to Canton to take up his new appointment for the present, was read to those present. A telegram was, therefore, drafted to be despatched to Sir Chentung expressing the regret of the shareholders and the general public at his not being able to return to Canton on account of his present being required at the Capital, and at the same time requested him to come to Canton as soon as he was able to do so. The Company has proposed to request H.E. the Viceroy to apply on the Company's behalf for permission that Sir Chentung may come back to the Southern Capital to take up the new appointment at once.

A branch office of the Canton-Hankow Railway Company (Hunan and Hupeh sections) has been opened for some time here for the registering of goods, the collection of subscriptions towards the capital for the construction of railroads in these provinces to connect the Kwangtung section, but so far only a small number of shares has been taken by the people of Canton. So the representative of that Company has again requested the Canton-Hankow Company of Canton to encourage the general public to take up shares so as to help these provinces to move quickly connect up their section.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The paper manufactured by the Canton Government Paper Factory does not find a good market in inland places owing to its high price. Now the Provincial Examiner, Ye, and Taotai Lau, directors of the Factory, have memorialised the Viceroy stating that the cause of this high price is owing to the goods having to pay so much like and other dues and requesting H.E. to give authority for the issue of Inland Transit-Passes to cover these goods proceeding from the Factory so that they may be taken to Canton on foot. H.E. has placed the matter with the Kuan Wu Chu for investigation and report as to the amount of dues collected on the paper of the Government Factory and the advisability of issuing passes to the Factory.

WATKINS' OPIUM ANTIDOTE.

The Central Police Station has issued a notification stating that the sample of anti-opium pills as manufactured by Messrs. Watkins & Co. has been analysed and found not contain any morphia or opium, so it is safe on the market has been sanctioned.

OFFICIAL RECEPTIONS BY THE VICEROY.

This morning, at 11 o'clock, H.E. Viceroy Chang will receive the Consul-General for France at Canton, Verouden, and this afternoon, H.E. will receive the Japanese Consul at Canton, S. Uyeno. On Monday morning, the Viceroy will receive the Consul for Mexico at Canton. The Viceroy is most attentive in negotiating business with the different Consuls here. All despatches from the different Consuls on sundry affairs are at once responded to.

NEW TAOTAI APPOINTED.

With reference to the telegram received by the Viceroy from Taotai Shum Chuan-i at present Taotai of the Chaochow circuit, and appointed recently Taotai of the prefectures of Limchow and Yumchow, refusing to accept the position offered him, Taotai Kung Sum Tam, the present Acting Provincial Judge of Canton, has volunteered to take up the appointment. The Viceroy has been pleased to accept his service, and has instructed the present Provincial Examiner, Ye Tsai-hing, to take over temporarily the duties of Acting Provincial Examiner, pending the arrival of the new Provincial Judge. Yesterday, the

Viceroy forwarded the Taotai letter of appointment, and Taotai Kung is expected to hand over the seal of office at the beginning of the next moon.

CLAN FIGHT AT KO TONG.

The people of Ko Tong, in the district of Namhoi, are at present engaged in a serious clan fight from which serious results may be expected. Yesterday, the Brigadier-General of Kiangchow ordered one of his officers to proceed with troops to the scene of fighting to bring about peace by restoring order.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGE.

The aged mother of Junior Lieutenant Tatar General Li Kwok Gik is coming to Canton to attend the marriage of her son. She has already arrived at Shanghai and will leave there in time to arrive here for the occasion, which will take place about the middle of the fifth moon. The Viceroy has instructed the Chinese gunboat *Po Shih* to proceed North to meet the distinguished visitor.

OFFICIAL IN TROUBLE.

A certain Chinese official, who was found guilty of having taken part in sundry affairs in connection with the recent rising in Wong Kong, in the prefecture of Chaochow, has been arrested and taken to Canton under an escort. It is Viceroy Chang's intention to send this official to the Capital to undergo his trial there, and His Excellency has therefore instructed a representative and some military officers to accompany the alleged criminal to the North. They will leave here for Peking about the middle of this month.

PLETHORA OF COPPER CENTS.

At present, as there is a large surplus of copper cents on hand in the Canton Mint, owing to the prohibition of the exportation of these coins to other provinces, the Canton authorities are now devising means to effect the sale of these coins for circulation. A notification has been issued by the magistrates informing the public of the above facts, and stating that if any individual desires to buy these copper cents and transmit them to the different districts to be sold for circulation there, the individual will be provided with passages to and from the different districts, together with other necessary expenses, by the Canton Branch Mint.

PROTECTION FOR MISSIONARIES.

The French Consul at Canton has communicated with the Viceroy to the effect that a letter has been received from a certain French missionary in the district of Namhoi reporting that the people of the Ho Chi Chun village, in Lung Sha, are often giving him trouble as well as others, and that these people have joined with the people of the Fang clan, in the district of Samshui, with the intention of attacking the missionaries. The Consul in his despatch requested the Viceroy to give the necessary protection to these missionaries. In compliance with this request, His Excellency has instructed the magistracy of the district to do all in his power to protect the missionaries and has also sent a military officer with troops to the spot to restore order.

VICEROYAL SECRETARIES.

Taotai Yao Shao-shi and To Shui-wai, formerly secretaries to H. E. Viceroy Shum, have now been appointed secretaries to H. E. Viceroy Chang to assist him in carrying on the administration of the government of the two provinces. These two officials arrived here on the 10th inst., and reported their arrival at the viceregal yamen yesterday.

COAL MINES.

The Canton Bureau of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce has sanctioned the sale of the coal mines in the district of Yü Yuen, in the prefecture of Shichow, and has instructed the present magistrate Chao Shui-kuei to proceed thither to make arrangements for the opening up of the mines. A sum of 2,000 taels has been issued to make preliminary arrangements.

NEW GOVERNOR OF KWANOSHI.

A rumour is now afloat in mandarin circles that H. E. Chang Ming-ki, the present Governor of the province of Kwangsi, is about to resign from his post and that the present Provincial Treasurer of Canton, Wu Shang-lun, will be appointed to take up the vacancy.

INCREASED POSTAL RATES.

A notification has been issued by the Post Office to the effect that the postage on all letters from that place to Canton, which was formerly charged at half a cent is now raised to one cent. The postage of letters in the Kwangchow prefecture which was formerly one cent is now raised to two cents, and the postage of letters from Canton to Hongkong or Macao which was formerly two cents, has been raised to four cents; whilst other rates remain unchanged.

NOTABLE ANNIVERSARY.

Yesterday being the occasion of the anniversary of the birth of Confucius, the Temple of Confucius inside the city was thrown open to the general public. The students attending the various schools and colleges proceeded thither early in the morning to pay their respects to the memory of the ancient sage. There were present fully three thousand students and the bands of the Military College and the Sacred Heart College discoursed music during the proceedings. Most of the schools were elaborately decorated and were also illuminated in the evening. Banquets were held at several of the leading schools and were attended by the students. All the Canton native newspapers—except the *Shen Bao*—in honour of the occasion, had the day observed as a public holiday.

APPOINTMENTS.

Taotai Kung Sum Tam, the present Acting Provincial Judge, has been appointed to the circuit of Yumchow and Limchow as Taotai in place of Taotai Shum Chuan-i, who has declined the appointment. The Provincial Examiner, Ye, who has been appointed Acting Provincial Judge, *vice* Taotai Kung, pending the arrival of the newly-appointed Provincial Judge, Wong Yen-muk, has to-day taken over the duties of office. The position of Superintendent, which was formerly held by Taotai Kung, was also taken up by the Provincial Judge from to-day, when all matters concerning the police force will be referred to him. Taotai Kung will leave here for his new post in a few days' time.

SIN CHENTUNG.

Yesterday, H. E. Viceroy Chang received a telegram from Peking stating that the request for permission that Sir Chentung Liang Cheng, the newly-appointed President of the Canton-Hankow Railway, be excused from proceeding to the Capital to report his return from the United States, has been refused by the Throne, but, however, Sir Chentung is allowed to return to Canton to take up his new post, after he had done what has been ordered of him.

ON RECEIPT OF THE ABOVE TELEGRAM THE VICEROY.

On receipt of the above telegram the viceregal office of the Canton-Hankow Railway Company, Mr. Wong Shui-ping, despatched a telegram to Sir Chentung requesting him to proceed to Canton to take over charge of office as president of the Company as soon as he has settled his affairs at Peking.

AN ECHO OF THE WUZHOU EMBUSY.

Owing to the recent troubles caused by the Likin authorities and the recent rise in the price of tea, it is at present not so much imported

through that place to Fatsien, so it is feared that the price of this commodity will again rise to that town.

A NOTORIOUS ROBBER.

Yesterday, under the escort of Captain Yang, a notorious robber, named Wong See Fung, who was extradited from Hongkong, arrived in Canton, and the prisoner was lodged in the Namhoi prison pending trial. This robber is alleged to have committed numerous armed robberies in the sub-prefecture of Yung Kong.

CLAN FIGHT.

A clan fight has taken place in Kung Po in the district of Namhoi between the people of the village of Chuan Tat and that of the Tai. On hearing the news, the Namhoi Magistrate at once sent a waiyuan together with troops and the Brigadier-General of Kiangchow to proceed to the scene to restore order.

GAS FOR CANTON.

A merchant has applied to the authorities of the Canton Bureau of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, for the privilege of establishing gas-works in the city of Canton to supply the residents with coal gas as an illuminant. But on considering the danger of such an establishment in the vicinity of such a crowded district the application has been refused.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Admiral and Commander-in-chief Chun Ping-chik, who has been in Canton for some days, to-day returned to his headquarters at the Boca Tigris.

CONSULAR VISIT.

This morning H.E. the Viceroy received the Consul-General for the Netherlands, residing at Hongkong.

A DIES NON.

To-day being the first day of the moon no business will be transacted or petitions will be received at the viceregal yamen.

AN OFFICIAL'S DEPARTURE.

The ex-Acting Provincial Treasurer, Wu Hei, left here yesterday on board the Chinese gunboat *Fu Po* for Swatow, where he will take over the duties as Taotai of the circuit of the prefectures of Waichow, Chaochow and Kiangchow in place of Taotai Shum Chuan-i.

UNREST IN KWANGSI.

It is reported that the bandits of the prefectures of Kwichow and Chumchow in the province of Kwangsi are at present very active and that the Governor of that province, Chang, has instructed the Provincial Judge to take troops to those places to put down the rising.

CANTON-MACAO RAILWAY.

It is reported that the agreement which had been drawn up between the Chinese Government and the Portuguese Government for the building of the Canton-Macao railway is about to be cancelled, owing to the construction of this road not being started, and another agreement will be drawn up. It is also reported that the Governor of Macao has already agreed to the proposition.

CUSTOMS COLLECTION.

It is reported that the collection of duty, etc. at the Native Customs of Tai Ping in the prefecture of Shichow for the past year amounted to Tls. 118,342.391.

POLICE APPOINTMENT.

Taotai Yao Shao-shi, who has been appointed assistant superintendent of the Canton Police Department, yesterday assumed charge of his office.

AGAINST CLAN FIGHTS.

On account of the frequent occurrence of clan fighting with violence, which often results in serious loss of life, in the province of Kwangtung, especially in the districts of Namhoi and Panyu, the authorities have drawn up a code of regulations prohibiting such fights.

TELEGRAPHIC.

On the 6th inst., electrical engineers were sent to the district of Luk Ok, in the prefecture of Limchow, to install wires between that place and Canton for the purpose of establishing greater convenience in the form of telegraphic communication both for officials and private individuals.

RAILWAY RECEIPTS.

The collection of fares from passengers travelling on the Canton-Kongtung section of the Canton-Hankow Railway for the last ten days of the eighth moon were as follows:—28th ultimo, \$266.19; 29th ultimo, \$207.99; 30th ultimo, \$122.61; 1st instant, \$302.61; 2nd instant, \$170.68; 3rd instant, \$130.68; 4th instant, \$202.52; 5th instant, \$187.55; 6th instant, \$202.24; total \$1,883.40. The total for the whole of the eighth moon is \$5,605.40.

PETITIONS TO THE VICEROY.

On the 6th inst., being the first day on which the collection of petitions at the viceregal yamen was made, over a hundred petitions were presented to H.E. Viceroy Chang by different individuals.

REINFORCING THE GARRISON.

In view of the frequent risings in the South of China, and the number of troops of the different regiments is considered too small to cope with the bandits in case of emergency, the Admiral and Commander-in-chief, Chun Ping-chik, has now proposed to increase the strength of the forces, by enlisting four more new regiments. It is expected he will soon carry his proposal into effect.

SIR CHENG YU-NGO.

Sir Chentung Liang Cheng, the newly-appointed president of the Canton-Hankow Railway Company, has sent a telegram to the Company's office to the effect that he had left Shanghai for the capital on the 7th inst., and that he would proceed to Canton at an early date to take up the new appointment.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

Yesterday, the Junior Lieutenant Tatar General of Canton, Li Kwok Gik, left Hongkong by a Chinese gunboat, *Po Shih*, to receive his aged mother and other members of his distinguished family who are coming to Canton to attend his wedding, and these distinguished visitors are expected to arrive here in a few days' time. H.E. Li Ching Fang, the newly-appointed Chinese Minister to the Court of St. James, is also expected to arrive by the same boat from the North.

HUNGBAN OPIUM FARM.

The prepared opium farming monopoly of the district of Heungshab has been taken back by the Canton Shan Hui Chu which will in future take entire control of it. A waiyuan has been sent to make arrangements for taking over the farm.

THE PROVINCIAL JUDGESHIP.

It is ascertained from mandarin circles that the Provincial Judge designate of Kwangtung, Chang Hsiao-tung, who has several times declined the appointment, owing to the resignation of H.E. Shum Chuan-shun, is now reported to have consented to proceed to Canton to take up the post. It is reported that he is expected to arrive here about the end of the present month.

OBJECTIONABLE MENDICANTS.

In Canton, loafers and street beggars are in the habit of gathering in a body and proceeding to the shops or houses in which weddings, deaths, or other ceremonies are held, and demanding *chuan-kow*. If they are not satisfied in their demands, they cause the shopkeepers a great deal of trouble and annoyance. This custom of the past of the beggars has for

a long time been a source of considerable nuisance to the general public, and the interference of the Government had long been expected. Now the Provincial Judge and the Police Department have jointly drawn up a code of regulations, prohibiting the mendicants from the practice in future, and the offenders will be arrested and made punishable in accordance with regulations.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY COMPANY.

The Canton-Hankow Railway Company (Hunan and Hupeh sections) at Hunan have telegraphed to the vice-president of the Canton-Hankow Railway Company here, Mr. Wong Shui-ping, congratulating him on his taking over charge of the affairs of the Company, and at the same time requesting him to encourage the general public of Canton to take up the shares of that Company in order to raise the required funds towards the construction of the railroads in those provinces.

EXECUTION OF PRISONERS.

Yesterday, three prisoners who had been extradited from Hongkong, wife (taken) of the Namhoi gao to the Execution Ground and were beheaded for having been found guilty of having committed armed robbery in the district of Namhoi. One of these criminals was among the robbers who last year attacked a village of the clan surname Tang, in the district of Samshui, when two villagers were killed whilst two others were kidnapped, of the latter one was murdered and the corpse was redeemed on the payment of a ransom of \$50.

JUNK TRAFFIC SUSPENDED.

It is reported that the licensed junks and other boats plying on the East River have all suspended running, and that this standstill is the outcome of heavy taxation levied by the Likin authorities there.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

ASSAULT ON A BRITISHER.

(Translated for the Hongkong Telegraph.)

Canton, 8th October, 1907.
The Viceroy has ordered the deputy magistrates, Messrs. Chiu Wang and Sit Wing Nio, to proceed to Ngon Hang, a place opposite Macao, without delay in order to investigate the case of assault by Chinese soldiers belonging to the Magistrate of the Heungshat district on the person of Mr. H. J. Harding, a British subject, who was arrested on the 2nd inst. by the Consul-General at Canton some time ago. The Consul-General at Canton has since then provided with all the necessary documents touching the case which originally arose over a woman, a British subject, who is alleged to have been unlawfully detained by the Chinese. Mr. Harding was attacked when he went there to inquire into the truth of the matter. They are to fully investigate the whole case and report all the particulars to His Excellency, who will give decision as soon as the investigation is completed.

THE ANTI-OPIMUM PROPAGANDA.

A meeting was held by the Anti-Opium Association on the 6th inst. Resolutions adopted and remarks are appended—
(1) An abridged list of regulations for the management of education at the Hospital for opium smokers was read. (2) It was made known that the premises of this Hospital were kindly lent by Man Lau Shu Yuen for temporary use for three months. Since its establishment, many of the districts inland have followed and several tens of smaller associations are being formed in various places. The headmaster has a duty to perform in encouraging and uniting with all the other districts. But the buildings must be returned to their owner at the end of the 9th month. Resolutions were passed that a petition should be sent to the Central Police Department requesting the right to occupy a portion of the Wah Lam Monastery, and members should report if they come across any convenient spot. (3) It was discussed that besides the distribution of anti-opium pills, songs and poems, etc., should be written to influence the feeling of the general public. Resolutions were passed that such songs, etc., can be selected from the various native newspapers and bound into small pamphlets for distribution.

One member suggested that a radical policy should be adopted in order to suppress the habit in the interior, and the branch associations should be invested with power to co-operate with the local officials, otherwise the govt. cannot be interfered with should they continue to smoke.

9th October.

PATROLLING THE WEST RIVER.

British steamboats and launches have been repeatedly robbed by pirates along the West River and other places. It shows that patrolling the waters and arresting pirates are not well done by Chinese officials. H.B.M. Minister at Peking requested the Waiwupu some time ago that the number of gunboats should be increased and should be under the control of the I. M. Customs. The former Viceroy Chow Fu had wired to the Waiwupu protesting against this. Now a telegram has just been received by H.E. the Viceroy to the effect that H.B.M. Minister has arranged with the Inspector-General of Customs that Tia. 20,000 be put aside for the building of four river gunboats the commanders of which will be appointed by the local Government of Kwangtung, but they are to be under the control of the I.M. Customs. H.E.'s reply to the Waiwupu is that the Customs have only the right to search for smugglers and the duty of arresting of pirates belongs exclusively to the local Government. It would be greatly inconvenient if the Customs should interfere. He asks the Waiwupu to communicate with H.B.M. Minister strongly protesting against this suggestion.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Board of Foreign Affairs in now conducting negotiations with the Japanese minister on account of Japan stationing soldiers in Middle Island. The excuse given by Japan is that she has the responsibility of protecting the Koreans and that this island is within the boundary of Korea. This question is at present unsettled. So a receipt was sent by wire to H.E. Tani Shoo-ri, Governor of Yenglien, ordering that the Chinese soldiers should be dispatched to that island so as to avoid trouble with the Japanese soldiers who are already there.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

Grand Councillor Chang Chi-tung has prepared a number of rules for schools and colleges in China. In one clause it is stated that girls over 15 years of age are not allowed to attend school.

LIKIN ON WEST RIVER.

Sometime ago, the American Minister at Peking communicated with the Board of Foreign Affairs pointing out that goods from Hongkong and Macao to the places of transit along the West River paid only one full duty while that from Canton paid one and a half which was not fair. He requested the board to have the question of the West River Revenue. Now the Inspector-General has been instructed to direct the I.M. Customs to issue proclamations that goods from any place to the ports of transit along the West River have to pay Likin tax beside the one full duty. The Board of Revenue has wired to H.E. Viceroy Chang to the same effect. The Viceroy has issued orders to the various Commissioners of Customs and Likin officials to collect this revenue in future.

FIRE ON A JAPANESE COLLIER.

A serious fire occurred in Chefoo harbour on the night of September 30, resulting in the total destruction of the Japanese steamer *Nagata Maru*. The *Nagata Maru* had just arrived from Chingwangtao, with a full cargo of 1,500 tons of coal. The fire began at 8 p.m., apparently in the neighbourhood of the engine room, and rapidly spread ashore. Boats with pumps, from the Russian, Austrian and Chinese warships in port were alongside in about twenty minutes, and the flames on the ship deck were extinguished, but it was found impossible to overcome the fire below, which could be seen glowing through the port-holes in the *Nagata*'s side. A little after 9 p.m. a tremendous outburst of flames shot up from the doors and passages amidships and the chart house was soon enveloped also. The Customs launch, which had been standing by, managed to take up the *Nagata* from the front of the vessel, and after the moorings had been slipped, towed the *Nagata* out of harbour. Messrs. Butterfield and Swire's launch, the *Yantai*, which was on her way out with passengers for the *Shanghai* way to assist, and although the ropes parted once, the two launches succeeded in beaching the burning ship in front of the Chefoo Club. The *Nagata Maru* was then a mass of flame, from stem to stern, and as the water was too shallow to tow the vessel, the fire raged in the hold through a portion of the burnt-out side. She was burnt down to the water's edge, and was still on fire when the *Shanghai* left at 4 a.m. next day.

THE QUESTION OF "KOWTOW."

The interesting item published in these columns a few days ago to the effect that the Consul Li Shu-hua had memorialized the Throne on the necessity of abolishing the degrading custom of high Ministers of the Crown kowtowing and addressing or replying to their Majesties on bowed knees, brings before us, in another aspect, a question which has been a fruitful theme for discussion and controversy ever since the nations of the West invaded the shores of the Great Central Kingdom. Hitherto the question concerned only those who came from foreign lands on diplomatic or other missions. No one for a moment thought of suggesting that the kowtow was a degrading custom so far as the Chinese high officials themselves were concerned. From time immemorial it had existed and probably the Chinese who went through the ceremony, when ever occasion required, had no conception of its being in any way degrading or derogatory to their dignity. The kowtow before the Throne consisted in kneeling three times, and touching the ground with the head three at each genuflection. The orders governing the ceremony were to be given by the Master of Ceremonies—"Kneel, prostrate yourself to the earth, arise," and so on, repeated each time. The custom, according to some authorities, was introduced from the West into the East, having followed in the wake of the intercourse which had existed for many centuries between China and some of the great Asiatic Monarchies. It is certain that Confucianism has nothing to do with its introduction into China. High officials kneeling, it is true, are found in some of the oldest Chinese chronicles, but it is significant that the Book of Rites of the Chou Dynasty (475-221 B.C.) makes no mention of the kowtow. The reception ceremony of the sovereigns of that dynasty (1122-249 B.C.) was an altogether different one. One thing, however, is certain, that wherever the kowtow originated and whenever it came into vogue in China, it found congenial soil and at once took root and flourished.

According to the decisions contained in the "General Ceremonial" of the Manchu Dynasty (published at Peking in 1841 in fifty-four volumes) foreign ambassadors had to perform the kowtow first, when delivering their credentials; secondly, several times, at the solemn reception by the Emperor, and, thirdly, at the presentation of the Emperor's gifts to the ambassador. These decisions applied to the representatives from every land, without exception. The attitude of Europeans towards this custom has never been a clearly defined one. Ambassadors, representatives from the West, political as well as religious, have not been united in their resistance to the demand of the Chinese to conform to this usage. They, on the other hand, have never wavered in insisting on conformity to it on the part of all foreigners, without distinction, who sought to have audience with the Emperor. Whilst the Chinese demands rested on a firm and traditional basis, the position of foreigners was uncertain and doubtful. Resistance on the part of many was based on the belief that the act was one degrading to man's dignity but that it was also an acknowledgment by the person performing it that he was a vassal of the Chinese Emperor. Men have not been wanting, however, who for political or other considerations have been willing to go through the ceremony. The early Jesuit Fathers, for instance, who were in high favour of the Court of Peking made it a rule to conform to the usages of Chinese etiquette, which, of course, included the performance of the kowtow. Subsequently, some of the Russian and Portuguese ambassadors and Papal delegates also submitted to the custom. As soon as Western nations came into relations with the Chinese Empire and its rulers this perennial question of the kowtow was raised again. It has been, indeed, a veritable bone of contention between the Chinese and those who have come to their shores, and an exaggeration to say that it vexed question could have been more satisfactorily settled in the early days of intercourse between the East and the West. It would have been to the mutual advantage of both. On the one hand, however, there was the arrogant presumption and pride of the Chinese which insisted on the performance of the kowtow as indicative of inferiority and subjection, whilst on the other there existed the invincible repugnance of the West, for reasons which need not be particularized, to submit to it. The existence of these two opposing and irreconcilable views made the task of finding a *via media* an exceedingly difficult, if not an altogether impossible, one.

We have already remarked that Western diplomats and others in China have not been in the past unanimous in their opposition to the performance of the kowtow. The statement does not, however, apply to the British representatives who from the first have consistently refused to submit to it. Lord Macartney, who arrived in China in 1793, as the head of the first British mission, when presenting his credentials, would only consent to bend one knee in the presence of the Emperor, ignoring, however, the fact that the Emperor would do so only if the same ceremony should be accorded his own Sovereign. Over one hundred years elapsed before the second British Mission arrived in China. The question of the kowtow was again raised, and as the result of his refusal to perform the ceremony, Lord Amherst was never officially received by the Emperor.

It was not until 1840, when the Emperor issued an Imperial Edict to the effect that the British ambassador did not observe the rules of politeness in vogue in the Celestial Empire. Historians assert, however, that Lord Amherst had been instructed by the British Government to conform to the Chinese custom, provided he was convinced that the accomplishment of the object for which the Embassy was sent was necessary for him to do so. Napoleon, who was a prisoner in St. Helena, expressed the opinion that it was the business of an ambassador to acquiesce himself with what would be required of him, and to express his willingness to submit, before being dispatched on such an important and delicate mission. The attitude of non-compliance, he predicted, would result in the loss of great commercial advantages. The French ambassador sent to China in 1844 received special instructions not to submit to the kowtow. These instructions, however, he ignored as he personally found nothing to object to in the custom, and held the opinion that ambassadors must conduct themselves according to the usages of the Court to which they were dispatched. The whole question, together different aspects, has assumed an altered character since the establishment of permanent foreign legations in the Chinese capital in 1860. European representatives were not accorded an Imperial audience. Since that date the kowtow has never been insisted upon, the Chinese, no doubt, realizing the futility of endeavouring to make it obligatory. The Western representative in the presence of the Emperor simply bowed in accordance with the requirements of European etiquette in similar circumstances. Whether the question, as far as foreigners are concerned, is now finally disposed of remains to be seen. It is quite possible that the action of the Consul in memorializing the Throne for the abolition of the custom in reference to the Chinese high Ministers of the Crown may be instrumental in the not very distant future in bringing about the total suppression of a custom, which can only become more and more repugnant to civilized men of every nation.—N. O. D. News.

COMMERCIAL.

KAUB CRUSHING.

Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. received telegraphic information from Singapore advising them that the crushing of the Raub Australian Gold Mining Co. for the past four weeks yielded 112 oz. gold from 5,314 tons stone.

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Reviewing the share business for the week, Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. write on the 6th inst.—
Business has been very restricted during the week, in the absence of speculation and the unwillingness of holders to accept prices offered by investors.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have been sold at \$547. The quotation for the new shares, fully paid up, is fixed at \$630. The London rate has slightly strengthened to 2/2.

Marine Insurances.—Cantons are again out of favour at 1270. There are inquiries for North China at Tia. 75, while Yangtzes can be secured at \$170. Unions can probably be had at \$760.

Fire Insurances.—China Fires have been sold at \$85. Hongkong Fires have declined to \$300, after sales, but towards the close buyers prevail at the rate.

Shipping.—The demand for China and Manila still continues, but none are obtainable at \$15. Douglases are wanted at \$37, the dividend of \$4 per share paid on the 28th September. Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats are out of favour and without buyers at \$274. Star Ferries old and new are wanted at quotations. Sales of the old shares have been put through at \$21.

Refineries.—China Sugars are quiet and unaltered. Perak Sugars have weakened to Tia. \$11 which rate sales have been effected in the North.

Mining.—Chinese Engineerings have been sold at \$14, with sellers in the North. Raubs have advanced to \$81 with buyers, after sales at the rate.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Kowloon Wharfs have changed hands at \$67. Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have maintained their position, and buyers still rule the market at \$100. Shanghai Docks have weakened to \$75, after sales, and the Hongkong Wharfs have dropped to Tia. 21/2.

Land, Hotels and Buildings.—There are buyers of Hongkong Hotels at \$150, and Hongkong Lands at \$70, after sales of the latter. Humphreys' Estates have found investors at \$30. West Points are without business at 148. Shanghai Lands are a shade firmer at Tia. 101.

Cotton Mills.—Ewos are easier and offering at Tia. 62. Hongkong Cottons are quiet at \$1. There are sellers of Lau Kung Mows at \$9. Soer Chong have been sold at the reduced rate of Tia. 28 1/2.

Miscellaneous.—China Borneos have risen to \$71 closing in demand. China Light and Powers have been sold, and there are further buyers at \$6. Green Island Cements are in request at \$17. Hongkong Electrics have improved to \$142. There are further buyers of Peak Tramways old at \$12. The new shares (1 paid up) are firmer at \$2. Langkats have been sold at Tia. 33 1/2 in the North, but sellers prevail at the rate. Dairy Farms are steady at \$18. William Powells are quiet at 37 1/2 inst.

Business still remains quiet and the market is practically unaltered, but with the continued fall in exchange, we anticipate higher prices and more activity.

Banks.—There is no change to report in Hongkong and Shanghai Banks which remain unaltered and without business at 1647. The new shares are quiet at \$540. The London rate is 2/2 1/2. National are steady at \$51.

Marine Insurances.—Both Unions and Cantons are quiet and the quotations remain unchanged. North Chinas are again in favour at Tia. 75. There are sellers of Yangtzes at \$70.

Fire Insurances.—Hongkong Fires have been sold at \$300. China Fires are easier at \$85.

Shipping.—China and Manilas are firm at \$15. Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats and Douglases are unchanged. Indo-China can be had jointly at \$41 for the Preferred shares, and \$20 for the Deferred shares. Star Ferries, old and new, can be placed at \$21 and \$10 respectively.

Refineries.—Stocks under this heading have remained quiet, and the quotations are the same.

Mining.—Chinese Engineerings have further weakened, and sellers prevail in the North at Tia. 15. Raubs became firm in the early part of the week and sales have been effected at \$9. At the close, they have improved to \$9 1/2. From private telegraphic advices from Singapore, it is learnt that the crushing for the past period yielded 1,122 oz. melted gold from 5,314 tons stone.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Kowloon Wharfs can be secured at \$67. There is a continued demand for Hongkong and Whampoa Docks, which can be sold at \$100. Shanghai Docks have declined to Tia. 75. Hongkong Wharfs have also dropped, and are offering in the North at Tia. 21 1/2.

Land, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Hotels are required for \$100, while Hongkong Lands can be got at \$96. Humphreys' Estates are firm at \$30. There are buyers of Shanghai Lands at Tia. 101 in the North.

Cotton Mills.—Ewos have weakened to Tia. 60, at which rate sellers prevail in the North. Other stocks under this heading are unchanged.

Miscellaneous.—China Borneos have improved to \$10, with inquiries at the rate. China Light and Powers are wanted at \$5. China Island Cements are firmer at \$14 with buyers after sales at the rate. Hongkong Electrics are steady at \$144. Watsons are quiet at \$11. William Powells have weakened considerably to \$5, but towards the close there are buyers at this price. Langkats have changed hands in the North at Tia. 33 1/2, and Samatras at the reduced rate of \$115.

FIREIGHT MARKET.

In their report dated 4th inst., Messrs. Philonthus F. Petit & Co. write—
Our last circular was dated the 20th ult. The Yangtze Mail Steamer, the past fortnight ruled somewhat steadily during the preceding satisfactory period, but, nevertheless, continues dull and depressed. Rupee exchange has ruled irregular, further assisting in unsettling operations. Prices have, accordingly, declined from \$5.20 to \$2 per bale. The spinners thus affected are shown in the quotations within. Holders exhibit much anxiety to quit, in spite of a steady disposition of stock. This

lack of business on their part tends to a further weakening in prices.

The tea intelligence has to be recorded of the death, under circumstances pointing to suicide, of the head partner of an important firm of Chinese tea dealers, and a compromise to a large firm of importers. The deceased is reputed to be possessed of considerable means, and it is therefore to be hoped that his successors in the business will continue to operate.

Since our last report, disquieting news from Kowloon record the fact of a serious outbreak at the Treaty port of Wanchow, resulting in incendiary and riotous disturbances. Mob law obtained in the city during the disturbances, and a fire which involved loss in destruction of property, etc., to the value of a million of dollars. The emote had its origin in extra taxation by the officials which the populace and gentry resented. The frequency of such disorders has a very upsetting effect upon trade.

No. 201.—A fair business transpired at a decline of \$1 to \$1 per bale on last mail's prices.

No. 167.—Attracted attention of some of the buyers, and a moderate business was reported. Sales are reported at \$1 lower.

No. 107.—Cheap rates induced a good business.

No. 82.—Neglected. No business is done.

No. 120.—Only one thread found buyers.

Sales.—50 bales of No. 62, 3,765 bales of No. 107, 720 bales of No. 121, 65 bales of No. 167, and 1,675 bales of No. 201; in all about 6,775 bales.

Arrivals.—Per steamers *Yatoru Maru* and *Delhi* (from Bombay), and *Arratoon Apur* (from Calcutta), of about 3,870 bales.

Unsold Stock.—About 42,000 bales.

Uncleared Stock.—About 25,000 bales.

Exchange.—We quote today as follows:—

India T. T. at Rs. 16 1/4 per cent.

London T. T. Sh. 2 1/2 1/2 = \$

Shanghai Demand " Tia. 73 = \$100.

Silver " " 30 11/16d per oz.

Writing under same date, Messrs. Cawajee, Fallanjee & Co. report:—

Since the issue of our last report on the 20th ultimo per *Alta*, our yarn market has continued in the dull and weak condition as previously advised. With the exception of a few small orders for well-known favourite spinners, demand from the country shows no improvement and dealers are consequently acting very cautiously and buying only for immediate wants, prices remaining with little alteration as those last given. We again close dull and quiet.

No. 62.—To small request; prices unchanged.

No. 82.—Nothing doing.

No. 120.—Hull, as usual, attracted most attention at previous rates and form the bulk of the settlements.

No. 122.—Fair sales in special favourite spinners.

No. 167.—In small request and for special chaps only.

No. 201.—Notwithstanding the anxiety of holders to meet the market this count is very slow to move and the demand appears steadily to diminish. The business of the fortnight included a few small sales of favourite chaps at a decline of \$1 to \$1 per bale.

Sales during the past fortnight comprised of ab. 50 bales of No. 62; 1,230 bales of No. 107; 800 bales of No. 121; 151 bales of No. 167, and 610 bales of No. 201; in all about 3,975 bales. Arrivals per steamers *Lafang*, *Yatoru Maru*, *Apar*, and *Delhi* amount to about 4,020 bales.

Shipment to Shanghai and Northern Ports 3,900 bales. The unsold stock is estimated at 3,000 bales.

Local Mills.—No business is reported.

Japanese Yarn.—Sales of 250 bales No. 201, at \$120 are reported.

Exchange.—We quote on India to-day at Rs. 16 1/4. On London at 2 1/2 1/2.

FREIGHT MARKET.

Messrs. Lamke & Rogge write on 5th inst.—Chartering operations during the past fortnight have been on a larger scale than of late, and if the rates obtained leave something to be desired, they are, at least, expected to be with the Yangtze and Newchwang seasons further advanced and the absorption of tonnage occasioned thereby an all-round improvement must set in.

From Saigon to this port, further demand has prevailed throughout the fortnight and was filled by charters at 12 and 13 cents of boats partly engaged in the trade regularly and some others, which after completion of Philippine voyages had been ordered back to Saigon on basis of 20 cents to port. After the rather extensive engagements of the last few months further prompt chartering can hardly be looked for in this direction.

Saigon to Java tonnage has been inquired for, but whether business has resulted is not known.

Hollo to Ningpo and Tientsin a charter has been drawn at 30/35 cents per picul.

The first of the Newchwang to Canton settlements have come to pass, four China Navigation Co's steamers having secured 22 cents for port cargoes. There is every likelihood of further chartering becoming practicable—*de facto* orders for tonnage are in the market now, only intending charterers are awaiting for the present to pay the higher rates asked by owners, viz., 25 cents or thereabouts.

The Yangtze season is not in full swing yet; trade to the South, particularly Swatow, has, however, materially increased, and an advance of 3 cents against former rate is already granted by shippers.

Coal Freight: Moji to Hongkong two charters have been brought about at \$145. Waterman to this port there is a fixture at \$155, and Moron in same direction at \$245. Haiphong to Canton and Labuan at \$245. Kung have had business at \$160 and \$175 respectively.

On monthly terms, a charter is reported for Java trade.

Sail Freight: Nothing doing.

Sail 10000 loading or to load:—For New York and/or Baltimore—British ship *King George*, 2,057 tons, arrived 2nd July. British bark *Alcedo*, 2,491 tons, arrived 2nd July. British bark *Edgely*, 2,968 tons, arrived 24th August. British bark *Lechli*, 1,950 tons, arrived 28th August.

Sail Tonnage Disengaged:—None.

Departure of Sailing:—None.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.

London—Bank T.T. 2 1/2 1/2 = \$

Do. demand " " 2 1/2 1/2 = \$

Do. 4 months sight " " 2 1/2 1/2 = \$

France—Bank T.T. 2 1/2 1/2 = \$

Germany—Bank T.T. 2 1/2 1/2 = \$

India T.T. 2 1/2 1/2 = \$

Do. demand " " 2 1/2 1/2 = \$

Do. 4 months sight " " 2 1/2 1/2 = \$

Shanghai—Bank T.T. 2 1/2 1/2 = \$

Singapore T.T. 2 1/2 1/2 = \$

Japan—Bank T.T. 2 1/2 1/2 = \$

Java—Bank T.T. 2 1/2 1/2 = \$

Selling.

4 months sight L/C. 2 1/2 1/2 = \$

6 months sight L/C. 2 1/2 1/2 = \$

30 days sight San Francisco & New York. 2 1/2 1/2 = \$

30 days sight Sydney and Melbourne. 2 1/2 1/2 = \$

30 days sight France. 2 1/2 1/2 = \$

5 months sight " " 2 1/2 1/2 = \$

6 months sight Germany. 2 1/2 1/2 = \$

Bar Silver. 29 3/16 = \$

Bank of England rate. 2 1/2 1/2 = \$

Bank of France. 2 1/2 1/2 = \$

Gold. 2 1/2 1/2 = \$

Local and General.

The following cablegram was received last Tuesday by the Colonial Secretary from the British Consul-General at Newchwang:—"Free traffic granted to arrivals."

THOUGH rice cargo is slack at present still it is stated that there is much paddy stored up in various districts of the interior; the planters being holding out for higher prices.—*Sham Free Press*.

THE *Manila Times* of 5th inst. says:—The steamer *Rebel* left for Hongkong this morning, towing the *Don Francisco*. The *Don Francisco* carries an American Captain, Mr. Morse, and a crew of 100 Filipinos.

A TELEGRAM was received yesterday morning from Mr. W. H. Bigham, the Secretary of the Shanghai Cricket Club, stating that the team will leave Shanghai on the 11th November next by the English mail *Arctica*.

THREE cars in a train going from Euian to Seoul were overturned through one car being derailed on 29th ult. Twenty-one Japanese soldiers, four Japanese civilians and nine Koreans were injured, while five Koreans were killed. It is supposed that the accident was the result of a plot.

MR. J. Y. V. Vernon, local agent for Reuters' Telegram Co., writes on this morning (6th inst.) that their Shanghai agent wired as follows to-day:—"The well-known mining engineer, Manuel Hailer, after being absent a year travelling China, Manchuria, Borneo, has returned to Japan to examine large copper-silver deposit."

THE U.S. Consul-General informs us that there is some information that the *Hongkong* bearing the Tait party might arrive in Hongkong Friday afternoon. Among the party are Mr. & Mrs. Tait and their ten year old son; Brigadier-General Clarence Edwards; Mr. F. W. Carpenter, secretary to Mr. Tait; Mr. Martin Egan, correspondent to the *New York Herald*; and Mrs. Egan; and Mr. Murray of the Associated Press.

FOR the benefit of travellers, who may be in a quandary as to which steamship line they should patronize on their trip home, the P. & O. Steam Navigation Company have issued an unusually attractive brochure, giving samples of the excellent accommodation provided for those who voyage by the company's fleet of mail boats. The illustrations are in colours which enhance the views. The total tonnage of the P. & O. vessels is now 400,000 tons.

POLICEMAN Brennan, on behalf of Mr. W. L. Carter, of the Telephone Company, summoned Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie and Co., today, at the Police Court, yesterday, for allowing six cases of opium to remain on the sidewalk, on the 7th inst., causing an obstruction. Mr. Ellis, representing the defendant firm, admitted the charge, adding that it was the fault of the coolies. Mr. Melbourne reminded the defendant that he was responsible for his coolies and discharged him with a caution.

SEVEN decrepit-looking individuals were handed over to Sergeant Wilson, by Captain Branch, of the steamer *Kinkun*, as soon as the vessel arrived in port yesterday morning. The coolies, none of whom had a copper in his possession, were found hidden away on board ship. Yesterday forenoon, they were charged at the Police Court with obtaining a passage from Canton to Hongkong without payment. The magistrate (Mr. Melbourne) imposed the maximum penalty—25 each, or one month's imprisonment.

FOUR healthy-looking beggars who have been in the habit of pestering Europeans who have happened to have business at the money-changers' shops in Queen's Road Central, were arrested by Policeman Taylor last Thursday afternoon. "Why don't you look for work?" queried Mr. Melbourne, on Friday morning, at the Police Court, when the quartette were charged with begging. "We cannot find any," was the reply. "Then why don't you go back to the country?" was the next question. No reply.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1851.)

NEW SERIES No. 5688

號六初月九年三十三緒光

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1907.

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Hongkong, 16th September, 1907. [17]

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Hongkong, 24th July, 1907. [18]

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FOUNDED BY THE FOLLOWING BANKS AND

BANKERS:

Koenigliche Seehandlung (Preussis-

che Staatsbank)

Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft

Deutsche Bank

S. Bleichroeder

Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft

Bank für Handel und Industrie

Robert Warshawsky & Co.

Mendelssohn & Co.

M. A. von Rothschild & Soehne

Frankfurt a/M.

Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg.

Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Co., Koeln.

Bayrische Hypotheken und Wechselbank,

Muenchen.

LONDON BANKERS:

Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS.

THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK,

LIMITED.

DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENCY.

DIRECTOR DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account.

DEPOSITS received on terms which may be

learned on application. Every description of

Banking and Exchange business transacted.

F. JUNG, —

Manager.

Hongkong, 11th January, 1907. [24]

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL

MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(Netherlands Trading Society.)

ESTABLISHED 1824.

PAID-UP CAPITAL FL. 45,000,000 (43,750,000).

RESERVE FUND FL. 5,000,000 (4,175,000).

Head Office—AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency—BATAVIA.

BRANCHES—Singapore, Penang, Shanghai,

Rangoon, Samarang, Sourabaya, Cheribon,

Tegal, Pecalongan, Paseroean, Tjilatjap,

Padang, Medan (Deli), Palembang, Kota-

Radja (Acheen), Bandjermasin.

Correspondents at Macassar, Bombay, Colom-

bo, Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bang-

kok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Amoy,

Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney,

New York, San Francisco, &c.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S

BANK, LIMITED.

THE Bank buys and sells and receives for

collection Bills of Exchange, issues

letters of credit on its Branches and cor-
respondents in the East, on the Continent, in
Great Britain, America, and Australia, and
transacts banking business of every description.

INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Accounts 2% per annum on daily
balances.
Fixed Deposits 12 months 4% per annum.
Do. 6 do. 4% do.
Do. 3 do. 3% do.
J. L. VAN HOUTEN,
Agent.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1907. [20]

Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$10,000,000

RESERVE FUNDS:—

Sterling \$10,000,000

Silver \$11,750,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$10,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

G. H. Medhurst, Esq., Chairman.

Hon. Mr. Henry Koswick, Deputy Chairman.

A. Fuchs, Esq. E. Shollin, Esq.

E. Goetz, Esq. R. Shewan, Esq.

A. Haupt, Esq. H. A. W. Slade, Esq.

C. R. Lehmann, Esq. H. E. Tomkins, Esq.

A. J. Raymond, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:

Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH.

MANAGER:

Shanghai—H. E. R. HUNTER.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY

BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:

On Current Account at the rate of 2 per Cent.

per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 months, 2% per Cent. per Annum.

For 6 months, 3% per Cent. per Annum.

For 12 months, 4% per Cent. per Annum.

J. R. M. SMITH,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 17th August, 1907. [21]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted
by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be
obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits allowed at 3% PER

CENT. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option

balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND

SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED

DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

BANKING CORPORATION,

J. R. M. SMITH,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1907. [22]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA

AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £ 800,000

Shortly to be increased to £1,200,000

RESERVE FUND £1,075,000

Shortly to be increased to £1,475,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS £ 800,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT

ACCOUNT at the Rate of 2 per cent. per

annum on the Daily Balances.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4 per cent.

" 6 " " " " "

" 3 " " " " "

" " " " " "

JOHN ARMSTRONG,

Manager.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1907. [23]

NEDERLANDSCH-INDISCHE

HANDELS BANK.

(NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK.)

ESTABLISHED 1863.

Authorized Capital FL. 15,000,000 (11,250,000).

Subscribed Capital FL. 10,000,000 (Paid-up).

Reserve Fund FL. 2,112,570.36 (2,175,048).

Head Office—AMSTERDAM.

Sub-Office—THE HAGUE.

Head Agency—BATAVIA.

BRANCHES—At Singapore, Sourabaya, Sama-

rang, Indramajoo, Bandoeng and Welte-

vreden.

CORRESPONDENTS—At Cheribon, Tegal, Peca-

longan, Macassar, Pontianak, Padang,

Medan, Penang, Rangoon, Calcutta, Bom-

bay, Madras, Colombo, Karachi, Djeddah

Bangkok, Saigon, Shanghai, &c.

BANKERS:

London: The Williams Deacons Bank, Ltd.

Paris: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.

Berlin: Deutsche Bank.

Brussels: Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.

Vienne: Union Bank.

Rome: Banca Commerciale Italiana.

THE BANK buys and sells and receives for

collection Bills of Exchange, issues

Letters of Credit payable in all important places

of the world and transacts every description of

Banking and Exchange business.

On Current Account at the rate of 2% per

annum on the daily balances.

On Fixed Deposits: 12 months 4% per annum.

" 6 " " " " "

" 3 " " " " "

" " " " " "

J. BOETTJE,

Manager.

16, Des Vieux Road Central. [19]

Notice of Firm.

INTERNATIONAL SLEEPING CAR

and

EXPRESS TRAINS CO.

(THE

GREAT TRANS-SIBERIAN ROUTE

TO EUROPE.)

HAVING been appointed AGENTS for

the above Company, we shall be

pleased to give any information as to rates of

passage, &c., in connection with above.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.

Agents.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1907. [307]

Mails.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL ON REMARKS

SHANGHAI { ARCADIA } About 18th } Freight and

..... { Capt. A. L. Valentini } Oct. } Passage.

LONDON, &c., via usual Ports { OCEANA } 19th Oct. } See Special

of Call { Capt. W. Hayward, R.N.R. } Nov. } Advertisement

LONDON and ANTWERP { MANUA } About 23rd } Freight and

..... { Capt. J. F. Andrews, R.N.R. } Oct. } Passage.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & { PALERMO } About 27th } Freight only.

YOKOHAMA { Capt. E. G. Jones } Oct. } Passage.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & { SYRIA } About 10th } Freight and

YOKOHAMA { Capt. D. C. Gregor, R.N.R. } Nov. } Passage.

For Further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 12th October, 1907. [2]

Intimations.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

New Stock of

LINCOLN & BENNETTS'

HARD & SOFT FELT HATS

IN THE LATEST LONDON STYLES



\$5.00 each



\$7.00 each

SCOTTS' TWEED CAPS.

TELEPHONE 37.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. [28]

GUINNESS'S EXTRA QUALITY

STOUT.

"HORSEHEAD" BRAND.

\$20.00 per Cask of 4 Doz. Quarts.

\$24.00 " " 8 " Pints.

\$27.00 " " 12 " Splits.

LESS 10% OWING TO HIGH RATE OF EXCHANGE.

CALDBECK MACGREGOR & CO.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

15, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 13th September, 1907. [13]

HONGKONG, CANTON AND

MACAO STEAMBOAT CO.,

LIMITED.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

On SUNDAY, the 13th October;

THE Company's Steamship

"SUI-AN"

will depart from DOUGLAS WHARF at 9 A.M.

Returning from Macao at 5 P.M.

Meals and Refreshments supplied on board.

Saloon, Return Fare \$4.00

" " " " on the following day 5.00

" Single " 2.00

Popular Excursion Rates as usual.

Children under 12 years Half-Price.

NO CHITS will be accepted and servants' passage must be paid for.

N.B.—The Company also runs a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 A.M. and

Shipping—Steamers.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONAN,"	2,363 tons	Captain S. Bell Smith.
"POWAN,"	2,338 "	" H. I. Black.
"FATSHAN,"	2,260 "	" C. V. Lloyd.
"KINSHAN,"	1,995 "	" B. Branch.
"HEUNGSHAN,"	1,998 "	" R. D. Thomas.

Departures from Hongkong to Canton daily at 8 A.M. (Sunday excepted), 10 P.M. (Saturday excepted).

Departures from Canton to Hongkong daily at 8 A.M. and 5 P.M. (Sunday excepted). The S.S. "POWAN" will leave Hongkong every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 9 P.M. from Queen Street Wharf West, returning from Canton every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5.30 P.M.

These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin Accommodation.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "SUI-TAI,"	1,651 tons	Captain W. A. Valentine.
"SUI-TAI,"	1,651 "	" G. F. Morrison.

Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 8 A.M. from DOUGLAS WHARF and at 2 P.M. from the COMPANY'S WHARF.

On Sundays Special Cheap Excursions leaving Hongkong at 9 A.M. from DOUGLAS WHARF and from Macao at 5 P.M.

The Company also runs a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 A.M. and from Hongkong at 1 P.M. from the Company's wharf.

Departures from Macao to Hongkong on week days at 7.30 A.M. and 1 P.M.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "LUNGSHAN," 2,119 tons, Captain W. Royall, (At Dock).

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 9 A.M.; Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5 P.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE H.K., C. AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM,"	588 tons	Captain J. Willos.
"NANNING,"	569 "	" Mackinnon.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 A.M. Round trips take about 5 days. These vessels have Superior Cabin Accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

Hotel Mansions, (First Floor), opposite the Hongkong Hotel,

Or of BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents, CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 12th September, 1907.

WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

HONGKONG-WUCHOW LINE.

THE Steamers

SAIL FROM HONGKONG TWICE A WEEK AND COMPLETE THE ROUND TRIP IN 6 DAYS. These steamers have Excellent Saloon Accommodation, and are Lighted Throughout by Electricity.

A TRIP ON THE WEST RIVER IS PARTICULARLY REFRESHING AND EXHILARATING DURING THE HOT WEATHER.

For further information apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

AGENTS, WEST RIVER BRITISH S.S. COMPANIES.

Hongkong, 9th August, 1907.

REGULAR HONGKONG-CANTON LINE OF STEAMERS

OF THE

COMPAGNIE FRANCAISE DES INDES ET DE L'EXTREME ORIENT.

S.S. "PAUL BEAU," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and punctual steamers on the line.

Departure from Hongkong at 9.30 P.M. (Saturdays excepted).

Departure from Canton at 5.15 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

These superb steamers carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine. The Company's Wharf is at the end of Wing Lok Street (Tram Station). Canton Agents—Messrs. E. Pasquet & Co. For further particulars, please apply to—

BARRETTO & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 5th April, 1907.

IMPERIAL BREWING COMPANY, LIMITED.

PURE CREAM BEER.

For samples and prices please apply to—

WINE GROWERS SUPPLY CO.

BARRETTO & CO.,

General Agents.

Hongkong, 26th September, 1907.

Hotel.

KOWLOON HOTEL, HONGKONG.

NEEDS NO ADVERTISING.

World-Wide Reputation. The only First-class Hotel in Kowloon. Most Charming and Popular Resort in the Colony. Electric Lights, Fans and Call Bells. Bath Rooms attached to Each Room.

Telegraphic Address:

"CHEF" (KOWLOON).

Telephone No. K4.

Unrivalled for Comfort and Cuisine. Thoroughly Up to Date with Every Modern Luxury. Billiards and Bowling Alleys. Moderate Terms and No Extras. Modern Management.

O. E. OWEN,

Proprietor.

[708]

Intimation.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft., bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 80.5 ft. bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 26.5 ft. Time to pump out, 2 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Tugboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating Derrick is capable of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 376, 406, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Ed.

Liebers, Snoddy,

A. I. and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1905.

[37]

Mails.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL

YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"PRINZ WALDEMAR" Capt. W. v. Senden	ABOIN FRIDAY, the 18th Oct., 1907.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA	"PRINZ LUDWIG" Capt. v. Binzer	ABOIN TUESDAY, the 22nd Oct., 1907.
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and BREMEN	"KLEIN" Capt. Rud Meyer	WEDNESDAY, Noon, 23rd Oct., 1907.
MANILA, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"PRINZ WALDEMAR" Capt. W. v. Senden	THURSDAY, Noon, 7th Nov., 1907.
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BORNEO" Capt. F. Sembill	Beginning of Nov., 1907.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD

MELCHERS & C^Y.

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 11th October, 1907.

[1]

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE. REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN JAVA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Steamer.	From	Expected on or about	Will leave for	On or about
TJIBODAS	JAVA	Second half Oct.	JAPAN	Second half Oct.
TJIMAH	JAPAN	Second half Oct.	JAVA PORTS	Second half Oct.
TJIKINI	JAPAN	Second half Oct.	JAVA PORTS	Second half Oct.
TJIPANAS	JAVA	First half Nov.	JAVA PORTS	First half Nov.
TJILIWONG	JAVA	First half Nov.	JAPAN	First half Nov.
TJILATJAP	JAPAN	Second half Nov.	JAVA PORTS	Second half Nov.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have Accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherland India Ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE.

Telephone No. 375.

YORK BUILDINGS, 1st floor,

Hongkong, 2nd October, 1907.

[13]

Dentistry.

TSIN TING.

LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY.

STUDIO AT NO. 14, D'AGUIAR STREET.

REASONABLE FEES.

Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1905.

Dr. M. H. CHAUN,

THE LATEST METHOD

OF THE

AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY

33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,

From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1907.

[60]

SHANGHAI "SHARK" CASE.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS v. GORDON NIELSEN.

In the Danish Consular Court at Shanghai, on the 4th inst., before Mr. T. Rasmussen, this case was forwarded another stage. For the defendant Mr. Home filed further particulars of defence, and Mr. Jones (for the plaintiffs) put in the following reply to Mr. Home's document:

In reply to the defendant's further statement of 25th September, 1907, the plaintiffs say—

1—The Plaintiffs bring into Court the original contract notes referred to in their previous statement and deny the Defendant's allegation that such documents or any other documents relied upon by them are concerned with any transaction other than those between the Plaintiff and the Defendant. The Plaintiffs further state that they are unaware of the present whereabouts of Messrs. Van Nierop and Lenox Simpson signatories of certain of the aforesaid contracts.

2—George Hutton Potts, the representative of the plaintiffs at present in Shanghai, is prepared to take an oath that the various original documents referred to are authentic documents and that the signatures affixed thereto are, the respective proper and genuine signatures of the persons whose signatures they purport to be and if necessary is prepared to call further evidence to verify such signatures.

3—The Plaintiffs admit that the firm of Benjamin, Kelly and Potts carried on business at Hongkong as in Shanghai but they deny that in selling the shares referred to in paragraph 2 of the Defendant's statement of the 25th September they were selling to themselves. The branches of Benjamin, Kelly and Potts acted in the matter as brokers in Shanghai and Hongkong respectively and when the Shanghai branch sold the shares to the Hongkong branch purchased on behalf of specific constituents.

4—The Plaintiffs did not act in the matter as jobbers but as brokers and further they allege that even if they had acted as jobbers that fact would in no wise affect the validity of the transaction or the liability of the defendant.

5—"The China Commercial Company" the correct name of which is "The China Commercial Company Limited" is a limited liability company duly incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Ordinances of Hongkong and the Plaintiffs bring into Court a copy of the Memo and Articles of Association of the said Company. The Plaintiffs deny that the "China Commercial Company Limited" was created or employed as a dummy for the purpose of carrying through fictitious share transactions of the Plaintiffs with the said Company were transactions in which the Plaintiffs were selling to themselves and that the Plaintiffs in dealing with the said Company were acting as jobbers in the said shares and not as brokers.

6—The Plaintiffs are unable to say where the Defendant spent his time after 18th March 1902 and up to his departure for Europe and do not admit that he spent it in Japan. Wherever he spent his time the fact remains that after the said shares had dropped 20 points he confirmed what the Plaintiffs had done up to that time and gave the instructions previously referred to by the Plaintiffs the letter of the 9th May 1902.

7—The Plaintiffs further allege that the denial by the Defendant of documents referred to and of the signatures affixed thereto and the allegation that such documents do not refer to the share transactions between the Plaintiffs and the Defendant are frivolous and vexatious and are made for the purpose of delay and obstruction merely.

8—The Plaintiffs have disbursed and are out of pocket the said sum of Tls. 10,301.39 in consequence of the Defendant's failure to fulfil his obligations and also interest on such sum.

9—The Plaintiffs bring into Court for inspection by the Court all books and documents in their possession which they are advised are relevant to the matters in this action and are willing to produce all other books and documents in their possession which the Court may call for or consider relevant.

Shanghai, the 4th day of October, 1907.

Mr. Home said he wanted produced all the bought and sold notes in respect of all share transactions in the case, including share transactions alleged to have taken place in Hongkong, and also the counterfoils of cheques showing payment made by the plaintiff in respect of all the share transactions and counterfoils of paying in books, showing receipt by plaintiffs of all sums of money received in connection with these shares, and their ledger entries and other account book entries showing receipts and payments in respect of these shares, and also their contract books.

His Honour ordered that these papers be produced.

The case was adjourned until the 18th inst., at 2 p.m.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, used in the Continental Hospitals by M. R. Rastan, Robert, Velpeau and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 is a remarkably short time, often a few days only, removes all discharges, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowels, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief and restoring the patient to his normal state.

THERAPION No. 2 purifies the blood, cures skin diseases, spots, blotches, and itching of the face, and all diseases for which it has been so much a fashion to employ mercury, arsenic, etc., to the destruction of suffering and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3 is a powerful and effective remedy for all diseases of the urinary system, and all distressing consequences of discharges, urinary, early, or late, etc., it cures, restoring power to restoring strength and vigor to those suffering from enervating influences of long residence in bed, unhealthy climate, etc.

THERAPION is sold by principal Chemists throughout the world. It is sold by packet (10 or 20 packets), state which of the three numbers required, and observe above Trade Mark, which is a facsimile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every packet by order of the Ministry of Health, Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery. Sold by all Chemists.

Intimations.

LLOYD'S GREATER BRITAIN PUBLISHING COMPANY, LIMITED.

COMPILERS AND PUBLISHERS OF THE WORLD-FAKED 20TH CENTURY IMPRESSIONS SERIES OF PUBLICATIONS.

Already Completed—

- "20th Century Impressions of West Australia."
- "20th Century Impressions of Natal."
- "20th Century Impressions of Orange River Colony."
- "20th Century Impressions of Ceylon."
- "20th Century Impressions of Straits Settlements and F.M.S."

And in course of compilation: "20th Century Impressions of Hongkong and Treaty Ports."

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Lloyd's Greater Britain Publishing Company, Limited, desire it to be distinctly understood that no copies of their forthcoming work on Hongkong, Shanghai and Treaty Ports will be obtainable by anyone residing in these countries except by advance subscription in respect of which deposit of not less than one half shall have been paid before the book goes to press. No copy will be delivered in the United Kingdom, or in any other part of the world until after the issue required locally has been despatched from London and then only under the following guarantee, signed by the purchaser:—

I, the undersigned, being desirous of purchasing a copy of Twentieth Century Impressions of Hongkong, Shanghai and Treaty Ports, hereby undertake, as a condition of the purchase, that I will neither take nor send the book directly or indirectly, to any part of the territory to which it relates.

A printed slip setting forth the conditions under which the book is sold will also be inserted in every copy that is not intended for use in Hongkong, Shanghai or the Treaty Ports.

LLOYD'S GREATER BRITAIN PUBLISHING CO., LTD., 38, Queen's Road, Central.

PRESS REVIEWS OF PREVIOUS WORKS:

"The Guardian," July 10, 1907:

Books of Reference. "It would be difficult to find a book of reference more trustworthy or more complete."

"The Times Literary Supplement,"

July 12, 1907:

"Twentieth Century Impressions of Ceylon is, perhaps, not a very appropriate title for a book which aims at conveying something very much more than mere impressions. The volume is extremely handsome and ornamental, the binding is magnificent, the paper excellent, the illustrations, which are said to number 1,000, admirably executed. There is much valuable information regarding tea and rubber cultivation, pearl fisheries, and every branch of trade and industry practised in the island."

"The Spectator," June 1, 1907:

"Twentieth Century Impressions of Ceylon" (Lloyd's Greater Britain Publishing Company, Limited)—This very sumptuous volume, with its 867 quarto pages and its illustrative photographs numbering nearly 3,000 is well worthy of its object."

"The Scotsman," May 23, 1907:

"... Yet by whatever biographical name it is described, it is an invaluable compendium of facts and figures, for enquirers, specially interested in the present state of Ceylon and its material features, it should be added, reflects credit upon everyone concerned in its production."

"The Morning Post," June 9, 1907:

"This is done in this case, for you shall not think of anything which might be worth knowing about India's Pearl-Drop and be disappointed in finding information about it."

"The Daily News," July 9, 1907:

"Every aspect of the island, historical, commercial, political and legal, and so forth has been treated, and in each case the subject has been epitomized to an expert."

"The Financial News," July 15th, 1907,

(Reviewed by Percy E. Martin, F.R.G.S.):

"It has long been a reproach among publishers that, amid the heterogeneous collection of literature which continually pours forth from the press, little or no attention is devoted to the numerous interests which our own colonies possess and concerning which the general public have—ard can obtain—little or no information. To a great extent this omission is repaired by the occasional issue of such works as "Twentieth Century Impressions of Ceylon, its History, People, Commerce, Industries and Resources," edited by Mr. Arnold Wright, and published by Lloyd's Greater Britain Publishing Company, Limited, Tudor Street, E. C. Comprehensive as the subtitle of this handsome volume is it by no means fails to justify itself in the subject matter treated. No phase of history, life or industry of or in the beautiful "Pearl-Drop of India"—as Ceylon has been not inaptly termed—is overlooked, and the same scrupulous and discriminating care which has characterized other publications emanating from the same source is observable in this."

"The Ceylon Independent," July 15th, 1907:

"No expense has seemingly been spared in its preparation to achieve a satisfactory result, one that would reflect credit both on the Colony and the producers."

"Times of Ceylon," July 17th, 1907:

"The book forms a most useful directory to the business houses in the fort and to the commercial industry of the island generally. In this way it should serve a very useful purpose. In concluding a lengthy, but far from complete, running review on this monumental book on Ceylon, we once gain take the opportunity of complimenting all concerned on the careful and thorough manner in which it has been produced from the first page to the last. There is not the slightest evidence of sloppiness or work anywhere, on the contrary every page bears ample testimony of the admirable character of the supervision over the production both in London and in Ceylon."

"The West Australian," Aug. 7th, 1907:

"It is remarkable for the completeness with which the labour involved in its compilation has been carried out."

"London Daily Telegraph," April 6th, 1906:

"Twentieth Century Impressions of Natal is a splendid volume worthy of its great subject. It is a mine of information." Hongkong, 9th October, 1907.

[308]

Intimations.

Powell's
ALEXANDRA

BUILDINGS.

Bargains.

The end of the Summer
Season being at hand,
we are now clearing
the remainder of our
Stock of

LADIES'
MUSLIN
BLOUSES.

SUNSHADES

and

WASHING

SKIRTS

at

Very Low Prices.

NEW STOCK

of

GOLF JERSEYS,

MILLINERY,

&c., &c., &c.,

Just arrived.

WM. POWELL,

LTD.,

ALEXANDRA

BUILDINGS,

Hongkong.

Hongkong, 5th October, 1907.

Entertainment.

A GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT

will be held on
THE VOLUNTEER PARADE GROUND,
on
MONDAY, the 14th instant,
at 9.15 P.M.

The Concert will be in aid to the following
Charities:—
The Ladies' Benevolent Society.
The Seamen's Mission.
The following Ladies and Gentlemen have
kindly promised to assist:—Mrs. A. C. Gordon,
Mr. Claxton, Mr. F. J. J. Carr, Mr.
Walter Benedetto, Mr. G. Koenig, Capt. G. F.
Lammert, Mr. S. Moore, and Mr. W. A.
Hannibal.

By kind permission of Col. SCOTT-MON-
CRIEFF and the Officers of the 1st Middlesex
Regiment, the Band will also play selections
during the evening.

Tickets 2s and 1s, can be obtained from
Volunteer Headquarters and Messrs. Kelly
and Walsh, Ltd.

A. J. THOMPSON, Captain,
Staff Officer, H.K.V.C.
Hongkong, 12th October, 1907.

Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co's Steamer

"NORE."

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA,
PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.
Consignees of Cargo by the above-named
vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are
being landed and placed at their risk in the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each
consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark,
and delivery can be obtained as soon as the
Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless
instructions are given to the contrary before
6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 15th inst., at
4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in
any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the
Godowns for examination by the Consignees
and the Company's representative at an
appointed hour.

All claims must be presented within ten days
of the steamer's arrival here after which date
they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted after the goods
have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1907.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"ROON."

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees
of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their
Goods will be delivered from alongside.
Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining
on board after 4 P.M. the 14th inst., will be
landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the
Undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 5th October, 1907.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"ROOKSANG."

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees
of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their
Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining
on board after 4 P.M. the 14th inst., will be
landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the
Undersigned.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 10th October, 1907.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co's Steamer

"CANDIA."

FROM ANTWERP, MIDDLEBROUGH,
LONDON, MALTA, PORT SAID,
SUEZ AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named
vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are
being landed and placed at their risk in the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each
consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark,
and delivery can be obtained as soon as the
Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless
instructions are given to the contrary before
6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 17th inst., at
4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in
any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the
Godowns for examination by the Consignees
and the Company's representative at an
appointed hour.

All claims must be presented within ten days
of the steamer's arrival here after which date
they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 11th October, 1907.

THE DEBT OF CHINA.

So seldom is it that anything approaching
a full statement of the public obligations of
China is to be had, says the "Investor's Re-
view" of the 24th ult., that the following
extract from the Financial Supplement of the
"Times" possesses much more than a one-day
interest. We therefore reprint it here. It is
from the paper's Shanghai correspondent, and
needs only to be supplemented by an equally
circumstantial and trustworthy summary of
China's resources and revenues to place the
creditors of that vast amorphous empire in
possession of all they require to know. Un-
happily the income of China is much more
difficult to get at than the catalogue of
her foreign debt. Actually the inquiry can
only be sure of the figures presented by
the Imperial Maritime Customs service, all
other Chinese resources being matters of
guessing—mere darkness for the most part.
We speak rather in the dark, last year's
report of the Customs Department, not hav-
ing reached us. Several, however, of the
loans enumerated below enjoy special securi-
ties in the form of railways, and there is no
good ground for doubting the adequacy of the
security at any point, provided China enjoys
internal peace and has no quarrels with
her neighbours. China has begun to wake
up, to adopt new ideas, to imitate Japan
in seeking economic development, along
Western lines, and, left to themselves, the
rulers and people are much more likely to
strive to accelerate the redemption of their
foreign debts than to interfere with the
due payment of the charges these involve.
Only thus, they will think, can they secure
their freedom, dispense with the interference
of the foreigner. It is in the said foreigner
accordingly that the real danger lies. If China
be provoked or plundered, treated with in-
solent, aggressive injustice by the powers always
jealous each other in Peking, always jealous
lest one should reap while the others merely
provide or sharpen the sickles, a few years
may bring another upheaval that would
ruin all. And some of these Powers
must be in evil odour now. In a cold-
blooded way they agreed to load China
with a debt called indemnity, weighty enough
to hold her at their mercy for 40 years, and
already China is on her feet again, asserting
her right to exist as an unfettered empire, and
her temper is rising as her reorganisation goes
on. The diplomacy of the next generation will
have to be more prudent than of the last if
disastrous mistakes are to be avoided.

Of the debts of most of the countries of the
world official statements are made from time
to time, and the authorities of debtor nations
are most careful in presenting to the public
the state of their finance. China does not
act in this way, the Government being
averse to publicity as the Chinese
bankers' and the public is left to find
out for itself the financial condition of the Em-
pire. The result is a wonderful amount of in-
complete knowledge; and most of the publica-
tions to which we turn for information give the
same figures from year to year, with no ac-
count taken of amortisation during the year,
and not always any account of new debt in-
curred.

Before the outbreak of the war with Japan,
1894-5, the foreign debt incurred by China was
insignificant in amount, the only loan of
which any portion now remains outstanding
being a small one of £115,080 at 7 per cent,
issued in 1886, of which £61,980 has been
redeemed (to December 31, 1906), leaving
£53,100 still to be redeemed. The Govern-
ment had some knowledge of the financial his-
tory of Turkey and of Egypt, and had no
intention of having that history repeated on its
own soil, and it steadily resisted all blandish-
ments to "improve its credit" on borrowed
money; it was encouraged in this attitude by
the long continued peace of 30 years from 1864,
and by its daily habit of resisting what appear-
ed to it always to be foreign aggression. Be-
sides this, it was in the position of the mer-
chant who keeps no bank account, as were the
Governments of Europe down to 200 years ago,
and had not acquired the borrowing habit.

China formerly always fought her wars, even
the disastrous Taiping rebellion, on a cash basis,
the only credit she obtained being from her
own troops and her own purveyors. Her idea
of the sinews of war is the Kriegsschatz and not
national credit. The Japanese War, fought to
some extent on modern lines, introduced new
ideas, and she was compelled to resort to loans.
There were a few unsuccessful attempts to
float domestic loans, and one domestic loan for
5,000,000 taels (£750,000) which issued at 7
per cent, per annum (about 8½ per cent per
annum), succeeded only because it was man-
aged directly by the Commissioner of Customs at
Canton; this was a short term loan, and was
wholly paid off by 1902. There were also four
foreign loans for a total of £6,635,000. One, a
silver loan for 10,000,000 taels (£1,635,000)
issued in 1874 at 7 per cent, has been redee-
med to the extent of £495,500, leaving £1,140,500
outstanding. The other three were gold loans,
issued in 1895 at 6 per cent, and of them
£2,200,000 has been redeemed, leaving
£2,800,000 outstanding on December 31, 1906.
Then came the settlement of the bill to Japan of
230,000,000 taels (£34,500,000) for war in indemnity
and with it the scramble of the European
Powers for politico-financial influence. During
the three years following the conclusion of
peace three loans were issued for a total of
£17,820,000, to pay the indemnity, to clear off
floating debt, to provide for re-armament, and
to cover expenses of flotation and underwriting.
The first, issued in 1895, for 40,000,000 francs
£15,820,000 at 4 per cent, and guaranteed by
the Russian Government "in case of need,"
was issued by a combination of French bankers;
the second, for 16,000,000 at 5 per cent,
issued in 1896, and the third, for
£2,000,000 at 5 per cent, was issued in 1896,
and the third, for £16,000,000 at 4½ per cent,
was issued at 90 in 1893, by a combination of
English and German bankers, the Peking
and Shanghai Banking Corporation for

England, and the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank for
Germany. Of these loans, with a total face
value of £47,820,000, there had been paid off
by December 31, 1906, the sum of £19,335,335,
leaving £28,484,665 outstanding. Of these
loans the first will be entirely paid off in 1931,
the second in 1931, and the third in 1933; and
all are secured upon the Maritime Customs
revenue and on certain additional taxes placed
under the supervision of the Maritime Customs.

The next historic event for which China had
to pay was the midsummer madness of 1900.
A careful inquiry was made into the amount
which the Empire could pay, warrant-
ed sufficient to keep it quiet for 40 years to
come, and, in the International Protocol of
September 7, 1901, it was settled at £67,500,000.
This was the total of the amounts claimed by
the several Powers for compensation for in-
juries suffered by their nationals, add for the
cost of military operations in restoring order
in North China, and the amounts were sub-
jected to an audit, or examination. Approx-
imately the amounts claimed by each Power
were as follows:—

Russia	19,375,000
Germany	13,500,000
France	10,600,000
Great Britain	7,425,000
Japan	5,400,000
United States	4,725,000
Italy	4,050,000
Belgium	1,350,000
Austria-Hungary	675,000
Holland and Spain	200,000

It was decided that the Empire could stand
an annual charge of £6,364,500; and with an
existing annual charge of about £3,540,000 for
ante-1900 loans, there remained a sum of
£2,824,500, which was assigned to the pre-
sent service of the indemnities, principal and
interest at 4 per cent. In order to provide for a
progressive increase in payment of the principal
of the indemnities in proportion as prior debt
charges were liquidated, and to keep the annual
charge for existing obligations at about the
same amount of £6,364,500, the annuities for
the indemnity were divided into five series:—
(a) £11,250,000, amortisation began in 1902,
and £673,916 paid off to December 31, 1906.
(b) £9,000,000, amortisation begins in 1911.
(c) £2,500,000, amortisation begins in 1915.
(d) £2,500,000, amortisation begins in 1916.
(e) £17,500,000 amortisation begins in 1932.
All five series culminate and are finally to
be paid off on December 31, 1940.

The Russo-Japanese War for the redemp-
tion of Manchuria (1904-5) was fought without
direct cost to the Chinese Government but one
loan was issued in 1905 for £1,000,000 at 5 per
cent. On this loan £500,000 was paid off in
January, 1907, and the balance is redeemed by
equal instalments up to 1929.

Of the Government loans and indemnities
now outstanding in whole or in part, the
original face value was £135,070,080. Of this
amount, £6,350,241 had been redeemed by
December 31, 1906, leaving £128,719,839 then
outstanding. The last of the loans will be
redeemed in 1944, and the last of the indemni-
ties paid off in 1940.

There remain the railway loans secured
each on its line of railway and all with a
Government guarantee. These are:—

- (1) Imperial Chinese Railway, £2,500,000 at
5 per cent, of which £115,000 has been paid
off.
- (2) Peking-Hankow Railway, 12,500,000
francs (£4,500,000) at 5 per cent, of which red-
emption begins in 1909.
- (3) Shanghai-Nanking Railway, £2,000,000
(out of an authorised issue of £3,250,000) at 5
per cent.
- (4) Canton-Hankow Railway, £1,000,000,
lent by the Government of Hongkong at 4
per cent.
- (5) Canton-Kowloon Railway, £1,500,000 in
course of issue (June 1907) at 3 per cent.

The total amount of the foreign debt con-
stituting an obligation of the Imperial Govern-
ment and secured off its revenues, including
Government loans not yet paid off, indemnity
(1901) and railway loans, is as follows:—

Total amount of interest, £135,270,080.
Charge in 1906 for interest and sinking fund
(including one redemption in January, 1907),
£7,433,749.

Paid off to January 31, 1907, £9,974,241.
Outstanding January 3, 1907, £135,295,839
—Shanghai Times.

For Sale.

PAPER BREWERY COMPANY,
MILWAUKEE.

FRESH SUPPLIES

ALWAYS KEPT IN STOCK
BY
SIEMSEN & Co.,
Agents for
HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA.

Hongkong, 29th July, 1907.

SWATOW DRAWN WORK
COMPANY.

38, WELLINGTON STREET.

Dealers in all kind of
HAND-MADE DRAWN CHINESE
LINEN, GRASS CLOTH, &c.,

all of the best quality;
ALSO

SWATOW BEST PEWTER-WARE,
CANTON EMBROIDERY and CHINESE
LACES,

all from the best French patterns.
HONGKONG and SWATOW.

Hongkong, 13th September, 1907.

Intimations.

THE BRIGHT SIDE
of life. It is a feeling common to the majority
of us that we do not get quite the amount of
happiness we are entitled to. Among the count-
less things which tend to make us more or less
miserable ill health takes first place. Hannah
More said that sin was generally to be attri-
buted to billowness. No doubt a crippled
limb with the resulting impure blood, is the
cause of more mental gloom than any other
single thing. And who can reckon up the
fearful aggregate of pain, loss and fear
raising from the many ailments and diseases
which are familiar to mankind; like a vast
cloud it hangs over a multitude no one
can number. You can see these people every-
where. For them life can scarcely be said to
have any "bright side" at all. Hence the
earnestness with which they search for relief and
cure. Remedies like

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION
have not attained their high position in the
confidence of the people by bald assertions
and boasting advertisements. They are
obliged to win it by doing actually what is
claimed for them. That this remedy deserves
its reputation is conceded. It is palatable as
honey and contains the nutritive and curative
properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, combined
with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites
and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry.
Nothing has such a record of success in Scrofula,
Anemia, Throat and Lung Troubles, and
emaciating complaints and disorders, that tend
to undermine the foundations of strength and
vigour. Its use helps to show life's brighter
side. Dr. H. L. Reddy, B.A., M.D., L.R.C.S.,
Edinburgh—L.R.C.P., London, Physician
Woman's Hospital—Professor University of
Bishops College, Canada, says: "I have much
pleasure in stating that I have used it in cases
of debility and have found it to be a very
valuable remedy as well as pleasing to take."
You can take it with the assurance of getting
well. It never disappoints. Sold by all
Chemists.

A. CHAZALON & CO.,

6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
WINE, SPIRIT AND COAL MERCHANTS AND
GENERAL STOREKEEPERS.

Just Unpacked.

BARCLAY PERKIN'S STOUT

in pints and Baby bottles.

FRENCH SYRUPS

GRENADE, GROSEILLE, &c.
VICHY, PERRIER, ROCHEMAURE
AND
Other FRENCH MINERAL WATERS

Large Assortment of CANNED GOODS
suitable for Pic-nic.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1907.

LEE YEE

HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND,
CIGARS, CIGARETTES

AND
TOILET REQUISITES
FOR SALE.

12, D'AGUIAR STREET,
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 3rd September, 1907.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

This is the great discovery of the age, when
all nature, so to speak, is ransacked by the sci-
entific for the comfort and happiness of man. Science
has indeed made great strides during the past
century, and among the by no means least im-
portant discoveries in medicine comes that of

THERAPION.

This preparation (patented) is one of the most
valuable and reliable of the modern era. It is
indicated, and has, we understand, been used in the
Continental Hospitals by Ricard, Rostan, Robert,
Vieljeux, all of whom, the well-known physi-
cians, and indeed by all who are regarded as au-
thorities in such matters, including the celebrated
Allendard and Kner, by whom it was some time
since uniformly adopted, and that it is worthy the
attention of those who require such a remedy we
think there is no doubt. From the time of Aristotle
downwards, a potent agent in the removal of
these diseases has (like the famed philosopher's
stone) been the object of search of some hopeful,
generous mind, and far beyond the mere power
of such could ever have been discovered—trans-
muting the baser metals into gold is surely the dis-
covery of a remedy so potent as to replenish the fail-
ing energies of the confirmed and in the one case,
and in the other so effectively, speedily and safely
to rid the system without the aid, or even the
knowledge, of a second party, the position of
acquired or inherited disease in all their protean
forms, leaves no doubt or room behind—such is
the NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

Sold by all Chemists.

Public Companies.

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ELEVENTH ORDINARY
YEARLY MEETING OF SHARE-
HOLDERS in the above Company will be held
at the Company's town Office, 2, Lower
Albert Road, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the
14th October, at 12.30 P.M., for the purpose
of presenting the Report of the Directors and
Statement of Accounts to 31st July, 1907.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from 20th September to the
14th October, 1907, both days inclusive.

By Order,
M. MANUK,
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 16th September, 1907.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY
MEETING will be held at the Jockey
Club Office (Hongkong Club Annex) on
SATURDAY, 19th October, at 12.30 P.M.

Hongkong, 7th October, 1907.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE,
LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH ORDINARY
MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will
be held at the Office of the undersigned at
12.30 P.M. on FRIDAY, the 25th instant.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 11th to the 25th
instant, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Agents,
Canton Insurance Office, Limited,
Hongkong, 4th October, 1907.

Intimations.

THE
CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND
MORTGAGE CO., LD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP £1,000,000.)

Undertakes and Executes
THE OFFICE OF
TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS,
ATTORNEY, &c., &c.,
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 22nd May, 1907.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY,
LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes
9.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
3.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes

NIGHT CARS.
8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.45 p.m. to 11.15 p.m.
every half hour.

SUNDAYS.
8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a

Intimation.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

E
WATSON'S
CELEBRATED
BLEND.

VERY OLD LIQUEUR
SCOTCH
WHISKY.
A PURE MALT
WHISKY.
OF
GENUINE AGE
VERY FINE
AND
MELLOW.

Per Case - - - \$15.00

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 12th October, 1907.

BIRTH.
On October 3, 1907, to Mr. and Mrs. H. E. KIMPTON, Shanghai, a son.
MARRIAGE.
On October 2, 1907, at Ningpo, at the residence of the Rev. J. R. Goddard, D.D., Dr. JOHN JONES and Miss ANNA KATE GODDARD.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1907.

MR. TAFT, U.S. PRESIDENT-
DESIGNATE.

Mr. Secretary Taft, the greatly discussed candidate for the Presidency of the United States, is to-day beginning to realise how much he lost on his last visit to Hongkong through the overshadowing influence of "Princess" Alice. On that occasion, it was the foibles and characteristics of the American statesman that were emphasised. In the fact that his huge frame could not be fitted into one of the ordinary sedan chairs which abound in the Colony, the average resident found a plenitude of food for mirth. When it was believed that the touring representative of democracy had purposely delayed the opening of a pyrotechnic display, the vials of wrath were emptied on his devoted head. Of course, the burly Secretary may not have been responsible for the delay in the arrival of the Government House party in any way, but it was considered more fitting to attach the blame to one whose broad back could well receive the slings and arrows of an outraged public than that the amiable and divine "Princess" should be saddled with so much worry. Mr. Secretary Taft, in fact, was now here; the comparatively obscure politician Congressman Longworth was far greater personage than his weighty chief. Even in Manila where the work of Mr. Taft, as Governor-General of the Philippine Islands, in regenerating the people, opening up communications and pacifying a clamorous throng of Filipinos who had just acquired that smattering of democratic principles which makes them a danger to the State and a nuisance to everybody, even in Manila where Mr. Taft's efforts to conciliate the people should not have been forgotten he had to play second or third fiddle. Now, however, he comes on his own merits to open the Assembly in Manila which means the first step towards the independence which he promised if not guaranteed the natives. Whether the U.S. Government, following the advice of Mr. Taft, have acted wisely in constituting a national chamber for the discussion of insular affairs by native leaders is a question with which we have no political concern, whatever our private opinions may be. But important as Mr. Taft's visit is to the Orient, and instructive

as his views on colonial government should prove, his appearance on the scene of his erstwhile triumphs at this time becomes far more significant owing to his candidature for the tenancy of White House. By this time, Mr. Taft has framed the policy which will guide him through the arena of storm and action which have to be faced before he attains his end. Every word that he utters on the subject of America's attitude towards the Far East must be assumed to clothe the ideas of a potential President. He is no longer the Cabinet Minister on a holiday, privileged to bandy witticisms and voice irresponsible opinions which may be repudiated a month hence. There must be no gaps in his armour when he comes before the electors of the United States seeking their suffrages. And one of the most difficult of the many problems which have to be solved by the next President is the administration of the Philippines. Out of that question there will arise America's attitude towards China and Japan, which also involves the trade interests of the United States and, in particular, of the Pacific slope. It is perfectly true that Mr. Taft has behind him the best advice that the United States can offer, and the fact that he is the protégé of President Roosevelt will undoubtedly count in his favour. But it is his own personality and the force of the views he enunciates which will count with the electorate, and as this is probably the last occasion on which he will find time to visit the Far East for some years to come his speeches will be scrutinised with a care and exactness which are not given to those delivered by other Cabinet Ministers of the great Republic. In the course of an article dwelling on Mr. Taft's chances, the *Chronicle* of San Francisco remarks: "A few months ago Secretary Taft would fairly blush when addressed as a probable candidate for the Presidency, not denying, of course, that if boosted into the chair he should make no vicious resistance, but deprecating all talk of such a thing as beyond his deserts both in his own opinion and that of the country. He has got over all that. While still seeking to make his candidacy as dignified and inoffensive as possible, he takes occasion to show himself to his countrymen in as many places as may be, and to adapt his subjects and his language to his environment for the time being that what he says may seem to be words fitly spoken and as apples of gold in pictures of silver." That does not obviate the necessity, however, that he should state his Far Eastern programme clearly and distinctly, for it depends, we gather from the newspapers of the Pacific seaboard, on his policy with regard to the Orient and Orientals whether he will secure the votes of the Western States. It is not surprising in these circumstances that the arrival of Mr. Taft is awaited in Manila with a degree of impatience which is unusual in a tropical country where *dolce far niente* is generally the ruling feature.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

SERGEANT Guy Blood has been appointed 2nd Lieutenant in No. 2 Company, Hongkong Volunteer Artillery, with effect from the 30th ult.

IN spite of incessant storms a moderate forecast of the rice crop of 1907 in Japan shows an increase of 7½ per cent. compared with that of 1906 and of 1½ per cent. compared with the average crop.

HIS Majesty the King has not been advised to exercise his power of disallowance with respect to an Ordinance for giving to a Foreign Company called the Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij certain facilities for carrying on its business in the Colony.

THE *Government Gazette* contains the text of a Treaty of Extradition between the United Kingdom and the Republic of Panama, which was signed at Panama on the 25th of August, 1906, and the ratifications of which were exchanged on the 35th of April, 1907.

IT is notified that bills of exchange of the nature of bearer money orders drawn by the General Post Office at Singapore, Straits Settlements, upon the General Post Office at Hongkong, and certified by the superintendent of the Money Order Branch of the said General Post Office at Singapore shall be exempt from duty when the amount does not exceed \$200.

AN Order of His Majesty the King in Council is published in the *Gazette* giving effect to an Agreement between the United Kingdom and Sweden, signed at London on the 2nd of July, 1907, confirming as regards Sweden the Treaty of Extradition between the United Kingdom and Sweden and Norway of June 25th, 1873, and enlarging the list of offences contained in Article II. of that Treaty.

ON the strength of a report made at Shau-ki-wan Police Station yesterday, by Mr. W. Murray Scott, the manager of Tai-koo Sugar Refinery, Cheong Ming Lu, a godown keeper, residing at 46, Queen's Road, was arrested on a charge of theft. It was alleged that the accused stole twenty-six bags of sugar, valued at \$150, the property of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, on the 28th ultimo. The accused was arraigned on the charge at the Police Court, this morning, and remanded.

Telegrams.

[Reuter's.]

Floods in France.

London, 10th October.
Fresh torrential rains and floods have occurred in the basins of the Rhone and Loire, washing the houses away. Five people were killed by the collapse of the Hotel at Lepoulx, in the Ardèche department, and nine elsewhere.

The trains to Paris from Marseilles have been twelve hours late travelling circuitously, and the Rhone is full of wreckage.

Trials of the Vancouver Rioters.

The trials of the rioters in Vancouver have begun.
The first resulted in a sentence of six months imprisonment.

The Emperor of Austria.

The Emperor Francis Joseph's cough was too bad to receive the Austrian and Hungarian Premiers yesterday as arranged, and the latter returned to Budapest.

Uneasiness is felt at the cold contracted at the manoeuvres, aggravated by the strain of recent prolonged audiences, but there is every reason to hope for a recovery.

INTERPORT SHOOTING MATCH.

HONGKONG'S SCORE.

BEATS SINGAPORE BY NINE POINTS.

In warm weather with bright light and tricky wind the Hongkong Team in the Interport Shooting Match fired at 200, 500 and 600 yards targets at King's Park Range this afternoon. Hongkong's total score is 938, thus beating Singapore by 9 points. Appended are the individual scores:—

	200	500	600	Total.
Capt. Lammer, H.K.V.C.	29	33	29	91
Sergt. Lapaley	31	35	34	100
Corp. Marshall	31	27	32	90
Gr. I. C. Coles	32	31	30	93
Mr. A. Jenkins, V.R.A.	34	28	32	94
Mr. J. C. Gow	32	31	27	90
Mr. J. H. Pidgeon	31	32	34	97
Mr. M. E. English, 3rd Mid.	28	29	31	88
Sergt. Lawrence, R.E.	32	32	33	97
Sergt. Sayers, 3rd Mid.	32	33	33	98
	313	311	315	938

The complete record is as follows:—
1889: Shanghai, 819; Singapore, 777; Hongkong, 774.
1890: No match.
1891: Hongkong, 867; Shanghai, 830; Singapore, 741.
1892: Hongkong, 835; Shanghai, 810; Singapore, 752.
1893: Hongkong, 821; Shanghai, 802; Singapore, 768.
1894: Hongkong, 813; Singapore, 817; Shanghai, 760.
1895: Singapore, 914; Shanghai, 903; Hongkong, 879.
1896: Hongkong, 916; Shanghai, 900; Singapore, 870.
1897: Singapore, 934; Hongkong, 916; Shanghai, 860.
1898: Hongkong, 934; Singapore, 923; Shanghai, 873.
1899: Hongkong, 952; Singapore, 926; Shanghai, 887.
1900: Hongkong, 930; Singapore, 909; Shanghai, 900.
1901: Hongkong, 901; Singapore, 834; Shanghai, 841; Penang, 721.
1902: Shanghai, 916; Singapore, 893; Hongkong, 870; Penang 871.
1903: Singapore, 927; Shanghai, 915; Hongkong, 891; Penang 750.
1904: Singapore, 909; Hongkong 916; Shanghai, 908.
1905: Hongkong, 923; Shanghai, 889; Singapore, 860.
1906: Shanghai 936, Singapore 909, Hongkong 891.
1907: Hongkong, 938; Singapore, 929.

EXCUSES are many and varied at the Police Court. A cook named Wong Fat, residing at 18, Temple Street, Yuen-ma-ti, was banished from the Colony on the 18th April last. Yesterday afternoon, looking very important, he was recognised by a lunk who conducted him to the lock-up. Asked his reasons for returning to the Colony before the expiration of five years, Wong explained that "he had to come." He simply couldn't help it. A man owed him some money, he said, and he was here to make the man discharge the debt. Wong will be at liberty to return to Canton when he has done four hours' stocks and a year's hard labour.

INDIAN soldiers, butchers, bricklayers and carpenters and goodness only knows what took part in a free fight at Kowloon last night. The cosmopolitan mob had a lively time all by themselves for a time until the arrival of Inspector Kerr when a few more cracked heads were averted. Two of the soldiers and three Chinamen were arrested. A number of bamboo poles, a pair of ammunition boots and an odd side sandal, which the soldiers had taken off during the engagement to use as missiles, were picked up in the street by the police. The quintette were arraigned before Mr. F. A. Herland, this morning, at the Police Court, on a charge of disorderly behaviour, and were fined \$2 each.

MR. SECRETARY TAFT IN HONGKONG.

WELCOMED BY LEADING CHINESE CITIZENS.

AMERICA'S INTEREST IN CHINA'S REGENERATION.

INTERESTING SPEECHES BY MR. TAFT AND H.E. WU TING FANG.

For the fifth time in the course of a political career which is rapidly approaching its zenith Mr. W. H. Taft, the United States Secretary of War, accompanied by Mrs. Taft and youngest son, landed at Hongkong this forenoon. The party arrived by the Great Northern steamer *Minnesota* just as the sun was preparing to mount the horizon, and a series of ear-piercing blasts from the vessel announced that the president-designate of the United States had safely entered the waters of the Colony. The American warship *Wilmington* fired a salute in honour of the Secretary. In the forenoon Mr. Secretary Taft, along with several members of his suite, visited Government House, and remained in conversation with His Excellency the Governor, Sir Frederick Lugard, and Lady Lugard for nearly an hour.

Thereafter the distinguished visitor was entertained at a Chinese tiffin which was given at the Tung Tien Lau, where a large number of Chinese residents in Hongkong, including His Excellency Wu Ting Fang, the newly appointed Minister for China to the United States. The host for the occasion was Mr. Amos P. Wilder, the American Consul-General. Speeches were delivered by the Chinese Minister and Mr. Secretary Taft, whose theme was the strengthening of the friendly relations which, even despite the boycott, have always subsisted between China and the United States. Mr. Taft expressly dwelt in a stirring peroration on the intense interest manifested by the United States in everything calculated to improve the political conditions in China, advance the necessary reforms in administration, develop the country's resources, elevate the people and secure the regeneration of the Empire.

Later in the day, Mr. Taft addressed the Chinese Department of the Y.M.C.A. and attended a reception which was held at the Hongkong Hotel.

In the evening, the Secretary will be introduced to a large number of officials, officers of the United Services and others who have been invited to meet him at Government House. He is expected to sail for Manila by the U. S. Transport *McClellan* which is timed to leave Hongkong at midnight. It may be stated that during his sojourn in Hongkong Mr. Secretary Taft was shadowed by a detective specially assigned to watch over his safety.

THE CHINESE TIFFIN.

SPEECHES BY MR. SECRETARY TAFT AND H.E. WU TING FANG.

Unquestionably the chief function of the day was the tiffin given by Mr. Amos P. Wilder, the American Consul-General, to several of the leading Chinese merchants and financiers in Hongkong in honour of and to meet Mr. Secretary Taft. The tiffin was served at the Tung Tien Lau, which is one of the principal Chinese restaurants in the Colony, and it was attended by about forty Chinese gentlemen and several Americans, who were either attached to the suite accompanying Mr. Taft or were representative of American interests in Hongkong. The tables were strewn with flowers, while bouquets fashioned over natural espartes gave a distinctively oriental aspect to the scene. Prior to the arrival of the guest of honour, the Chinese gentlemen sipped their tea and lounged on the verandah of the restaurant, while zealous "boys" decked up in plumed native hats, bustled around and pretended they were busy. Mr. Secretary Taft and party arrived from Government House at 12.45 p.m., a quarter of an hour late, and another quarter of an hour was spent in introducing the Chinese gathering who had assembled to meet him. Then a flashlight photograph of the group was taken, but as everybody was squeezed into a space about a yard square it will be next door to a miracle if the photographer can do justice to the scene.

It seems that wherever Mr. Taft goes special arrangements have to be made for his comfort and convenience. The tiffin at the Tung Tien Lau was no exception to the rule for it was considered proper that in order to accommodate Mr. Taft's *frimig* a special chair should be constructed. The chair in question was about twice as wide as those which met all the requirements of the other guests. At the same time, notwithstanding all the talk about Mr. Taft's amazing girth, his enormous weight, his breadth, length and height to the ordinary spectator he looks nothing more than a promising example of a well-fed John Bull, whose clear conscience assures him sound repose and rapid digestion.

Mr. Amos P. Wilder, the Consul-General for the United States who was the host on this occasion, occupied the chair. On his right was Mr. Secretary Taft and on his left was His Excellency Wu Ting Fang, the newly appointed Minister for China to the United States. The others who were favoured with the chairman's table were General Clarence Edwards, chief of the Transport Service of the War Department, U.S.A., the Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, the Hon. H. C. Taylor, Assistant Secretary

of the U. S. Treasury, and Mr. Stuart J. Fuller, U.S. vice-consul.

Prior to the serving of tiffin Mr. Taft had a long chat with His Excellency Wu Ting Fang, who is an old friend of the American Minister. And several others of the Chinese guests were recognised by the pleased Secretary who, in the words of an American, was doing the glad hand business for all it was worth. As for the tiffin, it is only necessary to say that it was Chinese. The guests started with shark's-fins and bird's-nest soup and finished with meat pies done up in the form of minute buns. The toasts were given while the tiffin was proceeding, and it was occasionally amusing to watch the guests thumping the table vigorously with one hand as an incentive to the speaker to forge ahead, while with the other they were conveying sweet morsels to their digestive apparatus.

The proceedings lasted about an hour and a half, the Secretary having to cut things short in order to fulfil an engagement at the Chinese Y.M.C.A.

THE GUESTS.

The following is the complete list of those who were invited to the tiffin given by Mr. Wilder, the U.S. Consul-General:—His Excellency Wu Ting Fang, the Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, the Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, Messrs. Chan Chun Chuen, Ho Fook, Ho Kom Tong, Ho Tung, Lu Kai Yuen, Fung Wa Chuen, Lau Chu Pak, Sin Tak Fan, Choa Lap Chee, Quan Ling, Fong King Tong, Leong Kin Chee, Wu Wan Cho, Ma Haug Chue, Yue Sin Ting, Leung King Wan, Chan Choy Hing, Kwok Shui Ting, Wong Shiu Tong, Yue Yuk Chee, Lai Shun Hing, Lo Po Son, Tang Chi Ngong, Ua Lai Chuen, Law Yau Cheong, Tang Li Pun, Chiu Yue Tin, Tam Tze Kong, Leung Pui Chi, Leung Kien On, Fong Lee Sau, Li Shum Ling, Luk Pak Chan, Pua Lan Sze, Ng Sut Tai, Lo Kuen Ting, Francis Tse Yat. There were also present Mr. Stuart J. Fuller, the Vice-Consul, and representatives of the English and Native Press in Hongkong.

The Americans present included Captain G. F. Langhorne, Mr. S. Silverstone, agent, Pacific Mail S. S. Company, Major R. H. Noble, Mr. W. D. Kraft, Mr. T. J. Halton, Pacific Mail S. S. Company, Mr. J. W. Bolles, Standard Oil Company, Mr. M. O. Clark, Standard Oil Company, Mr. F. W. Carpenter, Private Secretary, etc.

THE TOASTS.

"EDWARD, KING AND EMPEROR."
The Chairman said:—We are here, residents in and guests of a British Colony. This city of marvellous and distinctive beauty and strength, this industrial centre, to share whose prosperity men of all nations are welcomed, is a monument to the courage, the patience, the sagacity of the people of Great Britain. Their representative, Sir Frederick Lugard, in his brief term, has already won all hearts. I ask you to drink to the health of Edward, King and Emperor. (Loud applause.)

Mr. Fung Wa Chuen interpreted the speech. "THE EMPEROR OF CHINA."
Mr. J. W. Bolles, Standard Oil Company, said:—This company represents in the main the great Empire of China. That China may peacefully develop a patriotic self-consciousness, and take the position among the Powers of earth to which her splendid resources and the industry, the thrift and friendliness of her people entitle her, a duty which the God of nations has in store for her, is the wish of right-thinking men of all nations. I ask you to drink to the health of the Emperor of China (Loud applause.)

Mr. Lai Cha Pak interpreted the speech: "H.E. WU TING FANG."
The Chairman said:—Americans are universally pleased at the election by the Peking Government of Dr. Wu Ting Fang to again represent the Chinese Empire in the United States. We are fortunate in having the gentleman with us to-day. Dr. Wu, by his ready wit, his kindly spirit, by his willingness to talk and entertain in all parts of the country, and not less by his loyalty to the interests of his own Empire, proved a great success in Washington for six years. Hongkong is proud of this distinguished son, and all of us, of whatever nationality, wish him a safe journey to America prosperously in all his ways, and fresh triumphs in diplomacy, for the interests of both China and America. (Applause.)

Mr. Ho Tung interpreted the speech. DR. WU'S SPEECH.

H.E. Wu Ting Fang said:—I am very much pleased indeed to be present on this occasion to do honour to our distinguished friend, Mr. Taft. (Applause.) But I am somewhat surprised that a toast has been given in my honour, and I thank you, Mr. Chairman, for the flattering expressions given in my favour. I wish I deserved one quarter of them. Now, gentlemen, I am not to keep you long by speaking, because a more distinguished gentleman is to follow me and we will all be glad to hear him. (Applause.) It is needless for me to say, and I think all the gentlemen here present will join with me, that it has given us all great pleasure to welcome the distinguished guest here—(hear, hear.) I had the pleasure and honour of knowing him when I was in America. He was a Judge of the High Court and I need scarcely tell you that he dispensed justice equally, without partiality, without distinction of race, colour or religion—(hear, hear, and applause.) And whatever position he holds he is a credit to himself and an honour to the country in which he holds so

high a position. Of course, as I am going to America I am not going to speak of politics—(laughter)—but I think, gentlemen, you will agree with me in wishing him a higher position (loud applause). As I stated, I won't detain you any longer, but I will conclude with the toast—the health of the President of the United States, and the prospective President of the United States—prosperity to America. I assure you that China and America always have had the most friendly relations, and it is my duty when I get there to continue to have those friendly relations cemented and strengthened and brought closer from day to day—(loud applause.)

Mr. Fung Wa Chuen interpreted the speech.

"MR. SECRETARY TAFT."
The Chairman, in proposing the health of Mr. Secretary Taft, made a humorous reference to his inability to speak in Chinese, and observed that when his family was in China his eldest daughter was in the habit of greeting him after his day's work with a Chinese expression. He believed it to mean, "Welcome home, papa" and questioned the No. 1 "boy," as the translation, but the No. 1 "boy" refused to explain. Afterwards he found out that his daughter's greeting signified: "Here again returns that wooden-headed, water buffalo" (laughter). Mr. Wilder proceeded: "Nothing has given me greater pleasure during my stay in Hongkong than to bring together at a common board, representative Chinese, of official, professional, and business circles, and the guest of the evening. To you, Mr. Taft, appears as a statesman, the elder brother of the Filipino people, the peace-maker of Cuba, the strong hand behind the show that is to dig the Panama Canal; the wise counsellor in Japanese affairs, the man who has the confidence of China, and a likely successor to the God-like Washington and Lincoln, and of Mr. Taft's intimate, that multiplied man and world-figure—President Roosevelt. These things Mr. Taft's presence suggests to you. To me these large considerations are lost in the pleasure of enjoying the comradeship of a son of my old College, Yale, and a personal friend of long standing. Secretary Taft is great in inheritance, in achievement, and in experience; but he interests you and all men primarily (it is the secret of his strength) because he is sensible, practical, and honest—these things command a hearing in any country, in any tongue. In the Christian's Bible are the words "Of one blood created He all nations." All men respond to the touch of true manhood. It is because Mr. Taft is heavily charged with this that the leaders of the Chinese people turn to him with confidence—(loud applause.)

Mr. Lau Chu Pak interpreted the speech. The Hon. Dr. Ho Kai proposed the toast of "the Health of Mr. W. H. Taft," speaking in Chinese.

MR. TAFT'S REPLY.

Mr. Taft, who was received with prolonged applause, said:—Mr. Chairman, Mr. Minister, and Chinese gentlemen of Hongkong—It is a great pleasure to me to be in Hongkong once more. I think this is my fifth visit and always have I found Hongkong hospitable, always have I found it beautiful. It is a city remarkable in the world's history, that it should have grown, as sometimes a tree will grow on earth out of a rock. And the prosperity of the city, the door of China, as it is, makes it, without any country back of it in a sense, the commercial means of reaching China, and makes it unique among the cities of the world. Now, it is a great pleasure, also, for me to meet here my old college friend the American Consul-General, Mr. Amos Wilder. It is a great pleasure to meet His Excellency the Chinese Minister to Washington, Dr. Wu. But it is somewhat embarrassing to meet both, for Mr. Wilder is known from one end of the United States, to the other as the first after-dinner speaker that we have in that country—(Applause.)

DOCTORS OF LAWS.

And Dr. Wu, while he was six years in the United States, became one of our foremost orators—(hear, hear and applause)—and now to be led on by them into a comparison in which one is necessarily at a great disadvantage produces considerable embarrassment. You would think that our friend the American Consul-General of course graduated some ten or fifteen years before me, but it is not the fact—(laughter). He was the classmate of a younger brother of mine—you would not think it, but it is the fact—(laughter). Another fact that you don't know but I am proud to advise you of is that Dr. Wu and I are classmates, for we were both given the Doctorate of Laws by the University of Pennsylvania in 1902—(applause)—he as a learned Chinese scholar and orator who delivered a most instructive and learned address there, and I—just an general principles—(Oh and laughter). Now we are graduates. It is a great pleasure to know that Dr. Wu is going back to America. With my own personal experience, China has been at great advantage in her representatives at Washington—(applause).

CANTON, DR. PHIO.

Dr. Wu, who was there for six years and who comes, I think, from Canton, and in Canton, who is also a believer of Canton, and also a graduate of an American institution, have commended themselves in every way to those of us Americans who had the pleasure of coming into contact with them—(applause). Somehow or another, Canton seems to be something like Ohio in furnishing statesmen for the guidance of their country's affairs—(laughter and applause). I heard that Dr. Wu was in Peking, I saw a great house that belonged to Dr. Wu in Shanghai, and I found him in person in Hongkong, so that he covers the entire Empire and wherever you meet him it is always a pleasure—(applause). The last time I was in Hongkong I had the pleasure of being with a very large party of whom Miss Roosevelt, niece of Mrs. Longworth, was one, and it was during that time there was a little fog, a little bit of mist in the sunshine of friendship that always has existed between America and the United States, and there was what was called a boycott on, and Sir Matthew Nathan, anxious to facilitate

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Reviewing the share business for the week, Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. write on the 11th inst.:

Business still remains quiet and the market is practically unaltered, but with the continued fall in exchange, we anticipate higher prices and more activity.

Banks.—There is no change to report in Hongkong and Shanghai Banks which remain unaltered and without business at 164½. The new shares are quiet at 54½. The London rate is 477.10. Nationals are steady at 55½.

Marine Insurance.—Both Unions and Cantons have ruled quiet, and the quotations remain unchanged. North Chinas are again in favour at 71½. here are sellers of Yangtzes at 70.

Fire Insurance.—Hongkong Fires have been sold at 350. China Fires are easier at 385.

Shipping.—China and Mynias are firm at 5. Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats and Douglases are unchanged. Indo-Chinas can be had jointly at 54½ for the Preferred shares, and 50 for the Deferred shares. Star Ferries, old and new, can be placed at 51 and 50, respectively.

Refineries.—Stocks under this heading have remained quiet, and the quotations are the same.

Mining.—Chinese Engineerings have further weakened, and sellers prevail in the North at 11½. Rauls became firm in the early part of the week and is now effected at 59. At the close they have improved to 59½. From private telegraphic advices from Singapore, we learn that the crushing for the past period yielded 1,112 cwt. smelted gold from 5,314 tons stone.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Kowloon Wharfs can be secured at 50½. There is a continued demand for Hongkong and Whampoa Docks, which can be sold at 50½. Shanghai Docks have declined to 71½. Hongkong Wharfs have also dropped, and are offering in the North at 210.

Land, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Hotels are quiet for 110½, while Hongkong Lands can be bought at 90. Humphreys Estates are firm at 50. There are buyers of Shanghai Lands at 110. In the North.

Cotton Mills.—Ewes have weakened to 110, at which rate sellers prevail in the North. Other stocks under this heading are unchanged.

Miscellaneous.—China Borneas have improved to 50, with inquiries at the rate. China Light and Powers are wanted at 56. China Providents have been dealt in at 59. Green Island Cements are firmer at 51½ with buyers, after sales at the rate. Hongkong Electric is steady at 51½. Watsons are quiet at 51. William Powells have weakened considerably to 55, but towards the close there are buyers at this price. Langkats have changed hands in the North at 110, and Sumatras at the reduced rate of 51½.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.	
London—Bank T.T.	110 1/2
Do. Demand	110 1/2
Do. 4 months' sight	110 1/2
Do. 6 months' sight	110 1/2
France—Bank T.T.	163 1/2
Do. Demand	163 1/2
Do. 4 months' sight	163 1/2
Do. 6 months' sight	163 1/2
Germany—Bank T.T.	164 1/2
Do. Demand	164 1/2
Do. 4 months' sight	164 1/2
Do. 6 months' sight	164 1/2
India T.T.	156 1/2
Do. Demand	156 1/2
Do. 4 months' sight	156 1/2
Do. 6 months' sight	156 1/2
30 days' sight San Francisco & New York	156 1/2
4 months' sight do.	156 1/2
6 months' sight do.	156 1/2
30 days' sight Sydney & Melbourne	156 1/2
4 months' sight do.	156 1/2
6 months' sight do.	156 1/2
30 days' sight Germany	156 1/2
4 months' sight do.	156 1/2
6 months' sight do.	156 1/2
30 days' sight France	156 1/2
4 months' sight do.	156 1/2
6 months' sight do.	156 1/2
Bank of France	156 1/2
Bank of India	156 1/2
Bank of China	156 1/2
Bank of Japan	156 1/2
Bank of Korea	156 1/2
Bank of Siam	156 1/2
Bank of Persia	156 1/2
Bank of Egypt	156 1/2
Bank of Greece	156 1/2
Bank of Italy	156 1/2
Bank of Spain	156 1/2
Bank of Portugal	156 1/2
Bank of Russia	156 1/2
Bank of Turkey	156 1/2
Bank of Persia	156 1/2
Bank of Egypt	156 1/2
Bank of Greece	156 1/2
Bank of Italy	156 1/2
Bank of Spain	156 1/2
Bank of Portugal	156 1/2
Bank of Russia	156 1/2
Bank of Turkey	156 1/2

THE WEATHER.

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Figg, Director of the Hongkong Observatory:

On the 12th at 12.01 p.m.—The barometer has fallen considerably on the E. coast of China owing to a shallow depression which is lying at the mouth of the Yangtze.

Pressure is highest and increasing over N. China.

Gradients are slight in the South, and light, but increasing monsoon may be expected in the Formosa Channel, and moderate N.E. winds over the N. part of the China Sea.

The Japanese returns are not yet to hand.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.03 inch.

FORECAST.

1.—Hongkong and neighbourhood, E. to N.E. winds, moderate fair.

2.—Formosa Channel, N.E. winds, light to fresh.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks, same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan, same as No. 1.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Mails Due.

American (Hongkong Maru) 4th inst.
Indian (Kumanga) 15th inst.
Canadian (Montana) 15th inst.

The Mogul Line s.s. *Erroll* left U.K. for China and Japan Ports on 7th inst.

The Mogul s.s. *Atoll* left Peking to-day, and may be expected here on 20th inst.

The N. Y. K. s.s. *Awa Maru*, European Line, left Shanghai for this port on 11th inst., and is expected here on 14th inst.

The Java-China-Japan Line s.s. *Tikong* left Mojave for this port on 11th inst., and may be expected here on or about 20th inst.

The C. P. R. Co's s.s. *Montana* arrived at Kobe at 6 p.m. on 11th inst., and left again at 4 p.m. Friday, via Nagasaki for Shanghai, where she is due to arrive at 8 a.m. on 15th inst.

Shipping.

Minnesota, Am. s.s., 13,375, Chas. Austin, 11th Oct.—Bangkok 21st Sept., Gen.—N. Y. K.
Monmouth, Fr. cruiser, 9,800, J. A. Toke, 11th Oct.—Amoy 9th Oct.
Mathilde, Ger. s.s., 5,314, A. Anson, 11th Oct.—Haiphong 9th Oct., Gen. and Coals.
Ulv, Nor. s.s., 851, J. Petersen, 11th Oct.—Nagasaki 11th Oct., Rice—Aagaard, Thorsen & Co.
Cheong Shing, Br. s.s., 1,156, T. H. Lishman, 11th Oct.—Canton 11th Oct., Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Shaoxing, Br. s.s., 1,100, W. McIntosh, 11th Oct.—Canton 11th Oct., Gen.—B. & S.
Kulsang, Br. s.s., 1,110, R. C. D. Bradley, 11th Oct.—Moj 8th Oct., Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Kaifong, Br. s.s., 687, E. Finlayson, 11th Oct.—Cebu and Hilo 8th Oct., Sugar and Wood—B. & S.
Childs, Nor. s.s., 1,102, A. Jorgensen, 11th Oct.—Bangkok 4th Oct., Gen.—N. Y. K.
Sing, Br. s.s., 1,028, T. Jamieson, 11th Oct.—Haiphong and Hilo 18th Oct., Gen.—B. & S.
Orwell, Br. s.s., 2,446, W. Frame, 11th Oct.—Barry 31st Aug., Coal—D. & Co., Ltd.
Feildor, Br. cruiser, 9,800, S. E. Erskine, 11th Oct.—from Amoy.

Clearances at the Harbour.

Delft Maru, for Swatow.
Yokohama, for Shanghai.
Chowit, for Swatow.
Jacob Diederichsen, for Hoihow.
Feildor, for Swatow.
Sax, for Saigon.
Chenkesing, for Swatow.
Makhd, for Canton.
Hanging, for Swatow.
Candia, for Shanghai.
McClellan, for Manila.
Hidra, for Swatow.
Catherine Ahear, for Singapore.
Loock, for Swatow.

Departures.

Oct. 12.
Keeum, for Seattle.
Rubi, for Manila.
Proff, for Saigon.
Keeum, for Amoy.
Nephua, for Pusan Island.
Jacob Diederichsen, for Pakhol.
Yokohama, for Canton.
Candia, for Shanghai.
Yokohama, for Canton.
Shaoxing, for Shanghai.
Catherine Ahear, for Calcutta.
Chowit, for Bangkok.
Sax, for Saigon.

Passengers arrived.

Per *Minnesota*, from Seattle, &c.—Messrs. B. Newhouse, E. Treize, J. Young, Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson, Messrs. M. F. Branch, C. F. McWilliams, R. L. Dunn, R. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. M. Egan, Mr. H. E. Sheffur, C. J. Colton, Miss M. Colton, Hon. and Mrs. W. H. Tait and son, Mr. F. Carpenter, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Evans, Miss J. Johnson, Mr. P. Bharati, Miss R. Anthon, Messrs. W. J. Lennox, G. Long, General C. Edgar, W. Messrs. A. J. Everland, C. Lewis, Dr. and Mrs. J. R. McNeill and 2 children, Miss A. E. M. Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Stevens, Messrs. S. G. Hodson, J. H. Fulton, Miss M. Wilson, J. Scott, Rev. and Mrs. A. J. Robb, Mr. and Mrs. C. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Jenkins, Judge Ahern, Judge Trent, Messrs. W. L. Walsh, J. Dawson, P. Anderson, R. C. Round, Mrs. J. F. Tracey and child, Mr. and Mrs. G. Dunlop, Mr. G. Rea, Mrs. M. and Miss Clagett, Miss Hamilton, Mr. F. C. Mitchell, Rev. H. J. Vackul, Mr. and Mrs. F. Koehler, Messrs. M. Mellor, J. Cheahnam, Mr. and Mrs. Carter, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Robb, Mr. and Mrs. G. Hodson, J. H. Fulton, Miss M. Wilson, J. Scott, Rev. and Mrs. A. J. Robb, Mr. and Mrs. C. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Jenkins, Judge Ahern, Judge Trent, Messrs. W. L. Walsh, J. Dawson, P. Anderson, R. C. Round, Mrs. J. F. Tracey and child, Mr. and Mrs. G. Dunlop, Mr. G. Rea, Mrs. M. and Miss Clagett, Miss Hamilton, Mr. F. C. Mitchell, Rev. H. J. Vackul, Mr. and Mrs. F. Koehler, Messrs. M. Mellor, J. Cheahnam, Mr. and Mrs. Carter, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Robb, Mr. and Mrs. G. Hodson, J. H. Fulton, Miss M. Wilson, J. Scott, Rev. and Mrs. A. J. Robb, Mr. and Mrs. C. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Jenkins, Judge Ahern, Judge Trent, Messrs. W. L. Walsh, J. Dawson, P. Anderson, R. C. Round, Mrs. J. F. Tracey and child, Mr. and Mrs. G. Dunlop, Mr. G. Rea, Mrs. M. and Miss Clagett, Miss Hamilton, Mr. F. C. Mitchell, Rev. H. J. Vackul, Mr. and Mrs. F. Koehler, Messrs. M. Mellor, J. Cheahnam, Mr. and Mrs. Carter, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Robb, Mr. and Mrs. G. Hodson, J. H. Fulton, Miss M. Wilson, J. Scott, Rev. and Mrs. A. J. Robb, Mr. and Mrs. C. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Jenkins, Judge Ahern, Judge Trent, Messrs. W. L. Walsh, J. Dawson, P. Anderson, R. C. Round, Mrs. J. F. Tracey and child, Mr. and Mrs. G. Dunlop, Mr. G. Rea, Mrs. M. and Miss Clagett, Miss Hamilton, Mr. F. C. Mitchell, Rev. H. J. Vackul, Mr. and Mrs. F. Koehler, Messrs. M. Mellor, J. Cheahnam, Mr. and Mrs. Carter, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Robb, Mr. and Mrs. G. Hodson, J. H. Fulton, Miss M. Wilson, J. Scott, Rev. and Mrs. A. J. Robb, Mr. and Mrs. C. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Jenkins, Judge Ahern, Judge Trent, Messrs. W. L. Walsh, J. Dawson, P. Anderson, R. C. Round, Mrs. J. F. Tracey and child, Mr. and Mrs. G. Dunlop, Mr. G. Rea, Mrs. M. and Miss Clagett, Miss Hamilton, Mr. F. C. Mitchell, Rev. H. J. Vackul, Mr. and Mrs. F. Koehler, Messrs. M. Mellor, J. Cheahnam, Mr. and Mrs. Carter, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Robb, Mr. and Mrs. G. Hodson, J. H. Fulton, Miss M. Wilson, J. Scott, Rev. and Mrs. A. J. Robb, Mr. and Mrs. C. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Jenkins, Judge Ahern, Judge Trent, Messrs. W. L. Walsh, J. Dawson, P. Anderson, R. C. Round, Mrs. J. F. Tracey and child, Mr. and Mrs. G. Dunlop, Mr. G. Rea, Mrs. M. and Miss Clagett, Miss Hamilton, Mr. F. C. Mitchell, Rev. H. J. Vackul, Mr. and Mrs. F. Koehler, Messrs. M. Mellor, J. Cheahnam, Mr. and Mrs. Carter, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Robb, Mr. and Mrs. G. Hodson, J. H. Fulton, Miss M. Wilson, J. Scott, Rev. and Mrs. A. J. Robb, Mr. and Mrs. C. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Jenkins, Judge Ahern, Judge Trent, Messrs. W. L. Walsh, J. Dawson, P. Anderson, R. C. Round, Mrs. J. F. Tracey and child, Mr. and Mrs. G. Dunlop, Mr. G. Rea, Mrs. M. and Miss Clagett, Miss Hamilton, Mr. F. C. Mitchell, Rev. H. J. Vackul, Mr. and Mrs. F. Koehler, Messrs. M. Mellor, J. Cheahnam, Mr. and Mrs. Carter, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Robb, Mr. and Mrs. G. Hodson, J. H. Fulton, Miss M. Wilson, J. 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SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOORIE & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION. BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	\$125	\$125	{ \$1,000,000 \$11,750,000 \$250,000 }	\$1,797,167	{ £1.15/- for 1-year ending 30.6.07 @ ex 2/2 3/16 = \$16.04 }	5 %	{ \$547 \$540 new issue London £77.10/- }
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	£7	£6	{ £12,735 \$300,000 }	\$71,203	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1903	...	\$51
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	1,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,675,000 \$200,000 \$110,000 }	\$233,638	\$20 for 1905	7 1/2 %	\$270
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	{ Tls. 100,000 Tls. 50,000 }	Tls. 185,529	{ Interim of 7/6 for account 1906 @ ex 2/10 11/16 per tael }	6 %	Tls. 75 buyers
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	2,400	\$250	\$100	{ \$3,000,000 \$70,000 \$456,407 £125,127.15/- \$817,628 \$80,000 \$130,287 \$15,527 \$1,000,000 \$370,449 \$7,616 }	1,460,400	{ Final of \$12 making \$42 for 1905 and interim of 3/30 for 1906 }	5 1/2 %	\$760
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	8,000	\$100	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	\$461,467	\$1 for year ending 31.12.05	7 %	\$165 sellers
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	{ \$1,000,000 \$370,449 \$7,616 }	\$562,980	\$2 and bonus \$2 for 1905	9 1/2 %	186
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 \$370,449 \$7,616 }	\$435,236	\$40 for 1905	13 1/2 %	\$300 buyers
SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$7,000 \$254,638 \$306,988 }	\$365	\$1 for 1906	6 1/2 %	\$15 buyers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$250,000 \$590,000 \$66,989 }	Nil.	\$4 for year ending 30.6.1907	10 1/2 %	\$27 1/2
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$1,000,000 \$270,000 }	\$27,101	\$1 for 1st half-year ending 30.6.07	7 1/2 %	\$27 1/2
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	60,000	£5	£5	{ £60,000 £270,000 }	£3,604	\$1 for 1906 @ ex 2/2 = \$2.74 per share	3 1/2 %	{ \$41 sellers \$39 buyers }
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	100,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 54,372 £400,000 £1,871 }	Tls. 13,327	Interim of Tls. 14 for account 1907	12 %	{ Tls. 45 sales Tls. 48 1/2 buyers 43/9 }
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$50,000 \$53,957 }	\$137	{ \$1.00 \$0.50 } for year ending 30.4.1907	{ 4 1/2 % 5 % }	{ \$21 sales \$10 buyers }
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	{ Tls. 98,000 Tls. 419,479 Tls. 62,000 Tls. 81,200 Tls. 30,000 }	18,730	Final of Tls. 2 making Tls. 6 for 1906	12 1/2 %	Tls. 48 buyers
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	10,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$450,000 }	\$9,218	\$8 for year ending 31.12.06	8 1/2 %	198
Luxon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	{ none }	none	\$3 for 1907	...	\$21
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 100,000 }	Tls. 8,935	Tls. 4 (8 %) for year ending 31.8.06	4 1/2 %	Tls. 87 1/2 buyers
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	{ £110,000 £25,011 }	£12,546	Interim of 1/6 for a/c year ending 28.2.07	4 %	Tls. 151 sellers
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	50,000	£1	£1	{ £4,873 }	£11,358	No. 12 of 1/- = 48 cents	...	\$9 1/2 buyers
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$4,124 }	\$10,335	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.06	10 1/2 %	\$17
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$100,000 \$23,152 \$30,000 \$100,000 \$50,000 }	\$3,047	Interim of \$2 for six months ending June 30th 1907	6 %	167 1/2
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	10,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$100,000 \$50,000 }	\$491,580	\$4 for 1st half-year ending June 30th, 1907	8 %	\$100 buyers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	57,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 487,210 Tls. 100,000 Tls. 190,100 Tls. 75,000 }	Tls. 10,459	Tls. 3 for year ending 30th April 1907	4 %	Tls. 75
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	36,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 487,210 Tls. 100,000 Tls. 190,100 Tls. 75,000 }	Tls. 23,127	Interim of Tls. 8 for account 1907	8 1/2 %	Tls. 210 sellers
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 15,000 \$30,000 \$1,000 }	Tls. 3,388	Tls. 6 for 14 months ending 28.2.07	6 %	Tls. 103
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	10,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$30,000 \$1,000 }	\$10,903	\$2 1/2 for year ending 30.6.07	9 1/2 %	\$23 sellers
Central Stores, Limited	50,123	\$15	\$15	{ \$1,000 \$164,975 }	20,178	\$1.80 for 1906	11 1/2 %	\$14
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$64,975 \$36,075 }	\$10,925	\$4 for 1st half-year ending 30.6.07	10 %	\$100 buyers
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$250,000 \$208,386 }	\$56,218	Interim of \$3 1/2 for half year ending 30.6.07	7 1/2 %	\$96
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$50,000 }	\$11,567	80 cents for 1906	7 1/2 %	\$10 1/2
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	{ none }	\$1,089	\$2 1/2 for 1906	7 %	\$35
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 869,493 Tls. 170,000 }	Tls. 61,978	Interim of Tls. 3 for account 1907	7 1/2 %	Tls. 101 buyers
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	{ none }	\$1,519	Interim of \$2 for half year ending June 30th	8 1/2 %	\$48
COTTON MILLS.								
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 150,000 Tls. 45,939 \$65,000 }	Tls. 64,986	Tls. 10 for year ended 31.10.1906	16 1/2 %	Tls. 60 sellers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	15,000	\$10	\$10	{ Tls. 150,000 Tls. 45,939 \$65,000 }	\$14,269	50 cents for year ending 31.7.07	4 1/2 %	\$10 1/2
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	{ Tls. 150,000 }	Tls. 36,211	Tls. 6 for year ended 30.9.06 (8 1/2 %)	11 1/2 %	Tls. 53
Laotung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ none }	Tls. 31,469	Tls. 8 for 1906	8 1/2 %	Tls. 90
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	{ Tls. 28,257 }	Tls. 50,663	Tls. 50 for 1906	17 1/2 %	Tls. 287 1/2 sellers
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	{ £1,299 \$19,000 }	£638	1/3 per share for 1906	9 %	16 1/2
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000 \$1,000 }	1653	\$3 for 1905	...	\$20 sellers
China Horse Company, Limited	10,000	\$12	\$12	{ none }	Nil.	\$1 for 1904	...	\$10 1/2
China Flour Mill Co., Limited	4,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 50,000 \$100 }	Tls. 889	Final of Tls. 5 making Tls. 10 for 1905	...	Tls. 55 sellers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	100,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$100,000 \$100,000 }	125,000	60 cents for year ended 31.2.06	...	16 sa. & buyers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	100,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$100,000 \$100,000 }	1855	80 cents for 1906	9 1/2 %	\$0 sales
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	25,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	{ \$115,000 \$50,000 }	\$2,555	\$1.30 for year ending 31.7.1906	7 1/2 %	\$18
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$11,000 }	\$10,804	Interim of 50 cents per share for a/c 1907	9 1/2 %	\$11 1/2 buyers
Hall & Holt, Limited	21,000	\$20	\$20	{ \$18,000 }	\$15,002	\$2 1/2 for year ending 28.2.07	11 1/2 %	\$20 buyers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	{ none }	\$2,953	\$1 per share for year ending 28.2.07	7 %	\$14 1/2 buyers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$105,000 \$65,000 }	\$4,361	Interim of \$4 for 1-year ending June 30th '07	9 1/2 %	\$220
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$105,000 \$65,000 }	\$4,361	Interim of 80 cents per share for a/c 1907	8 %	\$25 buyers
Maatschappij tot Mijl. Bosch en Landbouwen- plaat in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	{ Tls. 547,500 Tls. 27,603 }	Tls. 10,374	{ Third interim of Tls. 7 1/2 making Tls. 22 1/2 for a/c 1907 }	9 %	Tls. 330 sales
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	{ none }	\$2,655	\$1 per sh. or period from 19th Oct. to 30th Apr. '07	8 1/2 %	\$12 buyers
Peak Tramways Company (new)	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ none }	\$5 buyers
Philippine Company, Limited	97,500	\$10	\$10	{ none }	Tls. 105 buyers
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	24,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 100,000 }	Tls. 7,990	Interim of Tls. 3 1/2 for account 1907	7 1/2 %	Tls. 35
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ltd.	5,400	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 67,323 Tls. 45,000 Tls. 8,000 }	Tls. 9,751	Tls. 4 for 1905	...	Tls. 66 buyers
Shanghai Pulp and Paper Company, Limited	4,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 45,000 Tls. 8,000 }	Tls. 3,354	Final of Tls. 5 and Tls. 10 for 1906	...	Tls. 175 sales
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	{ Tls. 24,820 Tls. 50,000 }	Tls. 7,843	Interim of Tls. 5 for a/c 1907	8 1/2 %	Tls. 319 buyers
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	8,175	£20	£20	{ Tls. 190,000 £415 }	Tls. 85,592	Interim of 15/- for account 1907	...	Tls. 280 buyers
South China Morning Post, Limited	7,200	£20	£20	{ none }	...	Interim of 15/- for account 1907	...	\$22
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$5	{ none }	\$41,934	None	...	\$6
Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 15,295 Tls. 4,000 }	Tls. 201	40 cents for year ending 31.5.07	6 1/2 %	Tls. 97
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ Tls. 4,000 none }	\$349	First year	...	\$12
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$35,000 \$25,000 }	\$1,350	{ 80 cents on 9,000 ord. shares and \$19.80 on 100 Founders shares for yr. end. 31.5.07 }	8 %	\$10
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$35,000 \$25,000 }	\$5,482	Final of 40 cents per share making 80 cents for year ending 31.12.07	7 1/2 %	\$11
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$4,500 }	\$182	Final of 30 cts. making 80 cts. for the year ended 30th June 1906	...	\$5 sa. and b.

* These shares are entitled to half of the profits.

Mails.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.STEAM FOR
STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA,
ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN
PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND
LONDON.(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA,
PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERI-
CAN and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship

"OCEANA,"
Captain W. Hayward, R.N.R., carrying His
Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this
for BOMBAY, &c., on SATURDAY, the 19th
October, at Noon, taking Passengers and
Cargo for the above Ports, in connection with
the Company's S.S. *Drift India*, 6,500 tons, from
Colombo, Passengers' accommodation in which
vessel is secured before departure from Hong-
kong.Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France,
and Tea for London (under arrangement)
will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail
steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and
London, other Cargo for London, &c., will be
conveyed from Bombay by the R.M.S. *Oceana*,
due in London on 30th November, 1907.Parcels will be received at this Office until
4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents
and Value of all Packages are required.For further Particulars, apply to
E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 5th October, 1907.

MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON,
SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
COLOMBO, CALCUTTA,
BOMBAY, ADEN, DJI-
ROUTI, EGYPT, MAR-
SEILLES, LONDON.HAVRE, BORDEAUX, MEDITERRANEAN AND
BLACK SEA PORTS.

The S.S. "NEBA,"

Captain Schmitt, will be despatched for
MARSEILLES on TUESDAY, the 15th
October, at 1 P.M.This Steamer connects at Colombo with one
of the Company's Australian steamers bound
for Marseilles via Bombay and Aden.Passage tickets and through Bills of Lading
issued for above ports.Cargo also booked for principal places in
Europe.

Next sailings will be as follows:—

S.S. *VARRA* 29th Oct.S.S. *ERNEST SIMONS* 12th Nov.S.S. *TOKIN* 16th Nov.S.S. *POLYNESIE* 10th Dec.S.S. *TOURANE* 24th Dec.G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, 2nd October, 1907. [10]

THE AMERICAN AND ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR NEW YORK.

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).

THE Steamship

"HEADLEY,"

will be despatched for the above Port, on
or about SATURDAY, the 26th October.For Freight, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 5th October, 1907. [15]

Intimations.

ACHEE & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

FURNITURE,

DEPOT

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD

FOR

REQUISITES.

&c. &c. &c.

EASTMAN'S

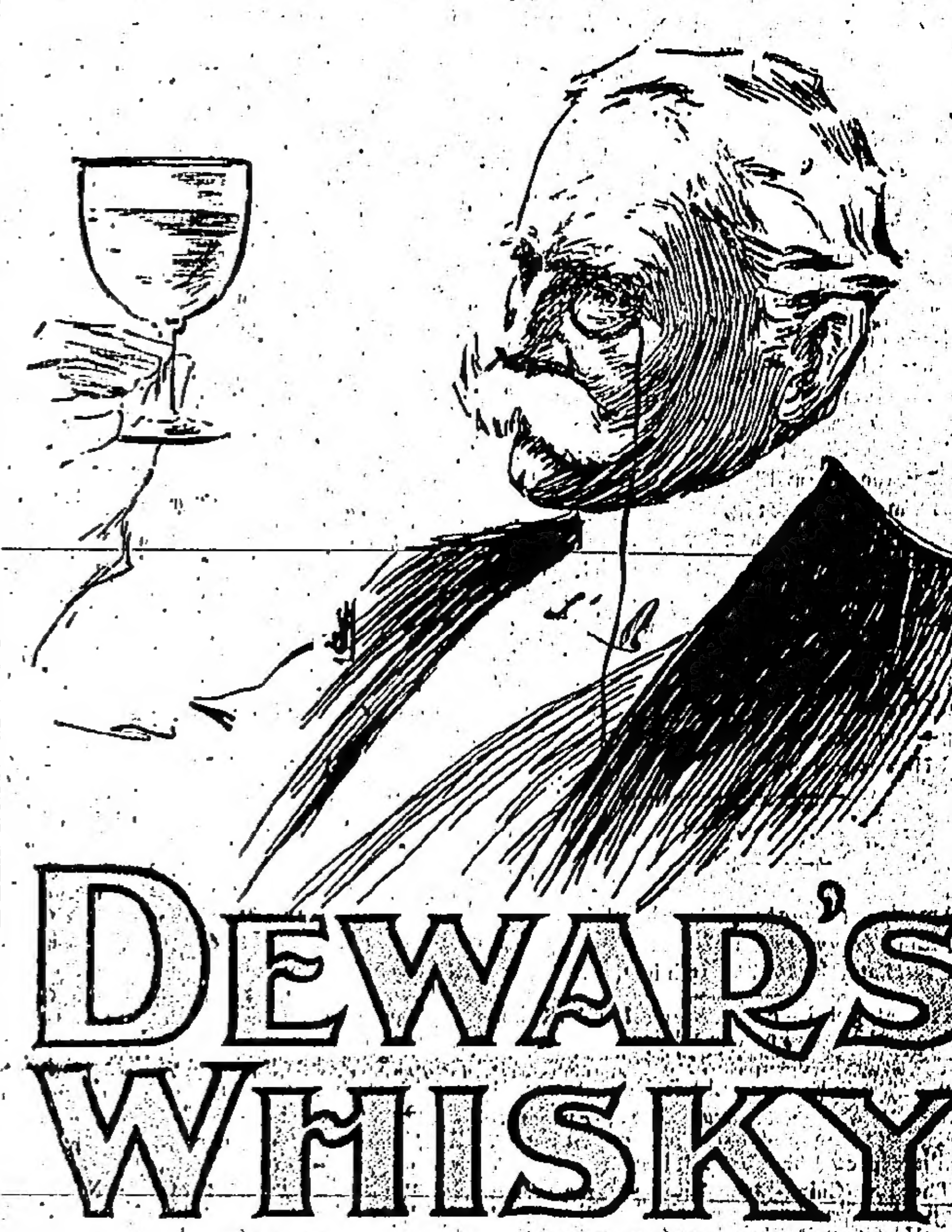
KODAKS, FILMS,

AND

ACCESSORIES.

AMATEUR WORK Receives PROMPT and CAREFUL ATTENTION.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1905.

DEWAR'S
WHISKY

Sole Agents. BUMANN & BERBLINGER.

16, 16 & 17, Connaught Road Central.

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